

FISHERY MARKET NEWS

OCTOBER 1945

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES

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PROBLEMS OF TAXATION OF FISHERY COOPERATIVES

By Richard A. Kahn*

Problems of taxation of fishery cooperatives center around the question of double taxation. Shall the income of a cooperative be taxed twice, first as cooperative income under the Federal corporation tax provision and second as income of fishermen who are members of the cooperative under the individual income tax provisions, or only once, either before distribution in the hands of the cooperative or after distribution in the hands of individual fishermen?

Involved closely with the question of double taxation is the determination of the characteristics or definition of a fishery cooperative. Many variations of cooperatives exist in this country, ranging from the mere maintenance of a consulting office, or representation in cooperative price agreements, to organizations of cooperative production and selling. Shall all these cooperatives be exempt from the corporation tax? It is evident that it would be to the interest of the tax legislator to include all cooperatives, regardless of their scope or size. It is likewise natural that the tax legislator would be interested in taxing the largest and most profitable source of income. That source might be the cooperative itself, if its policy were the attainment of large profits. But if the cooperative permitted all advantages and benefits of cooperative services or of commercial buying and selling to pass to its members, without adding a noticeable profit margin for itself, the tax collector might seek in vain for income in the hands of the cooperative capable of producing large tax returns. Cooperatives which have operated in the latter manner, have had few tax problems--there were no profits at the end of the calendar or of the fiscal year to be affected by a corporation tax.

Under present economic conditions, such a policy of avoidance of profit would prove in the long run a retarding factor in the development of cooperatives. To attack problems realistically today, the cooperative will not be satisfied with the mere purchase of hooks and lines, or even the sale of freshly-caught fish to the nearest wholesaler. The cooperative and the commercial fisherman will survive or succumb in relation to their success or failure in offering products of quality to the large consumption centers of this country. The cooperative, therefore, must become a quality guarantor, and to achieve this, it needs modern equipment, such as a quick freezer, a cold-storage warehouse, and refrigerated trucks. Such equipment is expensive, and cooperatives should be in a position to establish reserves for its purchase. If such reserves become dissolved in taxes, it is questionable whether the cooperative movement can survive in the fisheries.

Fishery cooperatives should survive, by all means. The cooperative movement is "organized self-help;" it is as ancient as mankind itself. From the Spartan Tables in the Fifth Century, B. C., to the Medieval Guilds; from the Hanseatic League in the 14th Century to the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England in 1865; and from the Florida Fruit Exchange in 1865 to the American Institute of Cooperation founded in 1925, men tried to help

*Chief, Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section.

each other through organization, cutting expenses in production, or in marketing through cooperation. The American cooperative movement reached its highest development in the agricultural marketing and purchasing cooperative associations, aggregating in 1936 more than 10,500 cooperatives with more than 3.6 million members, or about 62 percent of all American farmers. In the same year, about 60 fishery cooperatives included approximately 12,500 fishermen, or approximately 10 percent of all American fishermen. During the war, fishery cooperatives suffered a setback and shrunk to about 40, with a membership of approximately 8,000.

Congress has always been favorably inclined toward the cooperative movement. Farmers' cooperatives received strong Congressional support in 1933, the year in which the banks for cooperatives were established. To the present times, these banks have loaned more than 500 million dollars to their members. Both fishery and agricultural cooperatives are protected in their activities against dangers which may result from an unfavorable interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. These interests have been safeguarded by Congress in the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922, and by the Fishery Cooperative Marketing Act of 1934.

In relation to the Federal corporation tax, there exists a general exemption in Sec. 101 (12), Internal Revenue Code:

"Farmers', fruit growers', or like associations organized or operated on a cooperative basis (a) for the purpose of marketing the products of the members or other producers and turning back to them the proceeds of sales less the necessary marketing expenses on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost plus necessary expenses. ..."

Last year, Congressman S. O. Bland of Virginia, introduced H. R. 4923 (78th Congress), a bill which intended to add fishery cooperatives to the tax exempt cooperative associations. The 78th Congress did not take final action on this bill, but it may be revived by the present 79th Congress.

The Bland Bill would clarify a doubtful legal situation which has arisen under a strict interpretation of Sec. 101 (12) as stated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the case of a Pacific Coast fishery cooperative. This interpretation in 1944 ruled that fishery cooperatives cannot be considered as "like associations" in the meaning of Sec. 101 (12) and, therefore, cannot be brought under this exemption. This ruling, however, is contrary to rulings of regional tax collectors in other areas.

In the meantime, however, fishery cooperatives need not be fearful that claims for income tax or corporation tax may be asserted against past or future savings accumulated or used by them for such purposes as buying of new vessels or gear or for the construction of fish houses, cold-storage warehouses, or laboratories if they exercise certain precautions. To obtain tax exemption, such savings should be booked twice:

- (a) As patronage refunds (from the cooperative to the fishermen) and,
- (b) as additions or as new investments to the capital of the cooperative (from the fishermen to the cooperative).

Only regular dividends on the capital stock, which in the case of a cooperative operating under the Fishery Cooperative Marketing Act of 1934, cannot exceed 8 percent per annum, are subject to corporation tax. Since the capital stock in nearly all fishery cooperatives is small, these dividends do not involve great amounts; these amounts are negligible from a tax revenue viewpoint.

Some tax lawyers contend that receipts of true cooperatives are never "income" within the meaning of the 16th Amendment of the Constitution because they are intended for ultimate distribution to the members, even though such distribution may be withheld for several years, or for a period in which they are used for improvements on the cooperative assets. Others defend the tax exemption on the ground that such receipts may be retained as part of the costs of catching fish to be marketed in future years. But by arguing in this way, they enter the question of admissibility of reserve funds and depreciation accounts in general and they desert the main problem involved in the taxation of cooperatives.

It is interesting to note that the question whether fishery cooperatives are covered by Sec. 101 (12), Internal Revenue Code, never was raised by or before the courts. Either the cooperatives yielded to the interpretation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue or they kept their income so small that a tax could not be levied on it under any circumstances. No matter how clarification is attained, whether by the Bland Bill or through a court decision, such action will certainly contribute to the satisfaction of those who are interested in the fishery cooperative movement.

O-O-O

GREAT LAKES PRODUCTION OF SALT (FLAT) LAKE HERRING, 1941-1944

By John Van Oosten*

At the request of the Office of Price Administration, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, in the fall of 1944, made a cost survey of the salt lake herring industry of the Great Lakes. The herring industry was then facing a critical dilemma. OPA, in 1943, had imposed a price ceiling on salt herring which had disrupted normal channels of trade in that year and caused uncertainty in 1944 that threatened to curtail essential food production.

The industry had originally contended that the ceiling was too low compared with the prices of fresh herring and the rising costs of production. After imposition of the prices, nearly all the herring taken in the fall of 1943, which normally would have been salted, were diverted to freezers. When the anticipated demand for these frozen fish did not materialize, a huge carry-over glutted the freezers, creating in 1944 a serious shortage of cold-storage space.

Certain dealers had suffered a severe financial loss on their frozen herring produced in 1943 and no dealer would take another chance on freezing fish in large quantities in 1944. Likewise, the dealers could not put up "slims" herring under the ceiling price, as the cost of salting (particularly the cost of kegs) had risen a considerable extent. It appeared that if prices were not increased, the production of the individual fisherman would be severely curtailed.

With a view toward reconsidering the price ceiling, OPA requested a survey of the production of salt herring and the costs of processing. This was undertaken by the OCF, and a report transmitted to the OPA.

In the preparation of this report, it was necessary to determine production from 1941 through 1944 as no records of production subsequent to 1940 were available. As these production figures and certain other information from the report are of interest to the fishing industry, these data are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The estimated production and value of the salt (flat) lake herring processed on the Great Lakes during the years 1941-1944 are shown in Table I. No lake herring were salted on Lakes Ontario, Huron, and Erie during this period. The 1941 volume was virtually the same as that of 1940 when 5,037,000 pounds of salt lake herring, valued at \$159,000 to the producer, were prepared. In 1939, 7,529,000 pounds, valued at \$294,600, were packed. A decided drop in the output took place in 1942 when production fell to 2,969,000 pounds, and the salt fish industry all but disappeared in 1943 when, with only 598,000 pounds of the salted product packed, nearly all of the fresh herring were placed in freezers. In 1944, the salt fish industry recovered to a large degree, the output exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, valued at \$271,500, surpassing that of 1942.

It is of interest to note here the increase in the estimated average price in cents per pound received by the first processor or packer: In 1939, the average price was 3.9 cents per pound and in 1940, it was 3.2 cents. In 1941, the price was 4.53; in 1942, 5.07; in 1943, 6.13; and in 1944, 7.44. Prices paid the first processor include the cost of kegs and salt.

Table I gives the estimated number of pounds of round herring that were required to produce the salt packs. In 1944, about 5,212,000 pounds of round herring were flat dressed.

*Aquatic Biologist, In Charge, Great Lakes Fishery Investigations, Division of Fishery Biology, stationed at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

This figure represented 32.1 percent of the entire lake herring catch on the Great Lakes. Corresponding percentages for other years are: 1941, 32.4; 1942, 23.1; and 1943, 4.8. The

Table I - Production and Value of Salt (Flat) Lake Herring in the Great Lakes (U.S.), 1941-1944

Item	1 9 4 1		1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		1 9 4 4	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Minnesota	1,122,440	\$ 50,762	476,080	\$ 23,932	16,940	\$ 879	636,370	\$ 46,329
Wisconsin	2,687,984	121,738	1,585,055	80,426	238,280	14,609	1,925,848	155,665
Michigan	1,252,520	56,795	907,870	46,289	342,380	21,152	1,085,990	69,462
Total salt herring	5,062,944	229,295	2,969,005	150,647	597,600	36,640	3,648,208	271,456
Equivalent round fish	7,362,000	-	4,317,000	-	869,000	-	5,212,000	-
Total catch of Great Lakes herring (U.S.)	22,700,000	772,998	18,678,300	788,928	17,893,800	1,168,722	16,221,800	562,659
Percentage of total catch salted	32.4	29.7	23.1	19.1	4.8	3.1	32.1	48.2

value of the salt herring in 1944 equaled almost one-half (48.2 percent) that estimated for the fresh fish.

The factor employed to convert the pounds of salt fish to pounds of round fish was based on values provided by a dozen packers. On the average, it requires 160 pounds of round herring to produce a keg of 110 pounds of "slime" fish (weight of keg not included). To convert the pounds of salt herring to pounds of round herring, the former was multiplied by $\frac{160}{110} = 1.454$. In other words, the weight of the fish in "slime" equals about 70 percent of its weight in the round. Information obtained from fishermen and dealers indicates that about 125 pounds of flat dressed herring (head off, back split, and gutted) are required to produce 110 pounds of the fish in "slime"--an estimated shrinkage of 10 to 12 percent.

In 1941, 1942, and 1944, the State of Wisconsin ranked first in the production of salt herring, Michigan ranked second, and Minnesota, third. In 1943, Michigan and Wisconsin exchanged places. Salt lake herring are consumed largely in the southern States of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Before they reach the consumer, the "slime" herring; that is, the salt fish in the original keg, or barrel, are washed and repacked in fresh brine. The repacked fish are then placed on the consumer's market in containers of various sizes, including 100-pound kegs, 40- and 50-pound tubs, and pails of 5-, 6-, 8-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and 25-pound capacity.

Following the recovery of the Great Lakes salt-fish industry in 1944, all evidence points to a return of normal conditions in 1945.

O-O-O

FISHING HOOP NETS IN FLORIDA

By Kenneth P. Foster*

A specialized type of fishing with hoop nets, which holds considerable promise of adoption for bottom fishing in many areas, recently has been developed in Florida. Some four or five years ago, Captain Anchor Damgaard¹ of New Smyrna Beach developed and began the use of this new type of fishing gear. Results have been encouraging. Today, several boats, in addition to that of Captain Damgaard (Figure 1), are fishing similar gear commercially off New Smyrna Beach. Tests have been made off Cuba and trials are being made in the Gulf of Mexico near Pensacola. At least one fishing company plans to try the gear soon on Campeche Bank.

Used in depths of two to 40-fathoms and adaptable to even greater depths this hoop net promises to increase catches above rough or coral bottoms that will not permit other trawl fishing or successful operation of trawl lines.

*Boatswain Foster was detailed by the U.S. Coast Guard to the Fish and Wildlife Service from 1943 to 1945.

¹The author and the Fish and Wildlife Service are indebted to Captain Damgaard for the details of the construction and operation of the hoop net presented in this article.

The following specifications are based on Captain Damgaard's operations:

Item	Description
Hoop (1)	7/8-inch galvanized iron rod, 8½ feet in diameter.
Webbing	1-inch bar, 2-inch stretch, 14-8 linen cord.
Bridles	3/8-inch cotton rope.
Purse rings (30)	2-inch galvanized iron rings.
Swivel (1) (for bridles)	3/8-inch stock galvanized swivel.
Power grinder for chum	1 large size (cutter head, 1-inch holes).

Construction--A section of the linen webbing, 200 meshes long and 50 meshes deep, is hung on the 8½-foot hoop and the two ends bound together to form a cylinder 50 meshes deep and 200 meshes around. To the bottom of this section is attached a second "shot," or section, 50 meshes deep but only 100 meshes long, attached one mesh to two. Hanging the first section without taper gives the net a very full throat which aids in fishing.



Figure 1 - Fishing vessel used for hoop net operations.

the drum of the winch at one end and, at the other end, to the swivel above the net. The net is lowered to the water from a boom long enough so that the net, when drawn up, will hang clear of the boat. After locating a suitable spot, the vessel is anchored, the bait bags are attached to the net and the net is lowered to the bottom. The usual time the net is allowed to remain on the bottom is from one to five minutes, varying with the speed with which the fish are attracted to the baits. The first set usually is made for a relatively long period to allow time for the scent of the "chum" to carry down tide and give the fish a chance to congregate over the net.

In lifting the net from the bottom, a starting speed of six or eight feet per second is used till the net is approximately 2 fathoms above the bottom. From there to the surface, a reduced speed of approximately four feet per second is used. Fishermen using this type gear in other localities might have to experiment with the proper speed to raise the net from the bottom.

Operations are carried out on grounds where the most abundant fish are sea bass as they are considered easier to catch than snappers or some of the other species.

Fishing operations, once started, should be continued as rapidly as possible so that the fish will not leave the chum streak left by the bait.

On the bottom of the second section are attached the 30 galvanized iron rings. These are used to draw the lower end of the bag together to facilitate the release of the catch, and to help sink the net.

To suspend the net for fishing (Figure 2), four bridles of 3/8 inch cotton rope are attached to the hoop, and fastened in the center to the galvanized iron swivel at 90-degree angles. These lines are long enough so that the swivel, in lifted position, is about six feet above the ring. Two bait bags, about 16 inches long and 6 inches in diameter are suspended in the center of the ring on two lines bisecting the ring at 90-degree angles. The bait bags are made of ½ inch bar webbing, composed of 14-8 cord linen.

Operation--The hoop net is operated from a wire winch. A ½ inch (diameter) steel cable is used, attached directly to



Figure 2 - Hoop net showing use of two chum bags.

The best chum used in the New Smyrna Beach area is menhaden or anyequally oily fish.

Good fishing for this rig is figured about one barrel (200 pounds) of fish to the lift. About five to ten minutes are required for one entire set and lift--all operations, including emptying the net and re-setting it on the bottom. More than one net can be operated from a vessel. The number of crew per net should be two men for one net or three for two nets. The usual procedure is for one man to handle the winch and place the bait bags in position while the other man grinds the chum (usually with a power grinder) and keeps the chum bags filled with bait.

O-O-O

CORRECTION TO MAY 1945 SUPPLEMENT

Fishery Market News regrets that in publication of its May 1945 Supplement, "Experimental Purse Seine Fishing for Menhaden with the Jeff Davis," acknowledgment was not made of the contributions made by Mr. Jack Williamson of San Francisco. Mr. Williamson, employed at the time by the War Production Board in Washington, took part in the original planning of the project. His support during the promotional phases was largely responsible for its accomplishment.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS JURISDICTION OVER U. S. HIGH SEA FISHERIES

The President on September 28, issued two proclamations asserting the jurisdiction of the United States over the natural resources of the continental shelf under the high seas contiguous to the coasts of the United States and its territories, and providing for the establishment of conservation zones for the protection of fisheries in certain areas of the high seas contiguous to the United States. The action of the President in regard to both the resources of the continental shelf and the conservation of high seas fisheries in which the United States has an interest was taken on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior.

Two companion Executive orders were also issued by the President. One reserved and set aside the resources of the continental shelf under the high seas and placed them for administrative purposes, pending legislative action, under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of the Interior. The other provided for the establishment by Executive orders, on recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, of fishery conservation zones in areas of the high seas contiguous to the coasts of the United States.

Until the present, the only high seas fisheries in the regulation of which the United States has participated, under treaties or conventions, are those for whales, Pacific halibut and fur seals.

In areas where fisheries have been or shall hereafter be developed and maintained by nationals of the United States alone, explicitly bounded zones will be set up in which the United States may regulate and control all fishing activities.

In other areas where the nationals of other countries as well as our own, have developed or shall hereafter legitimately develop fisheries, zones may be established by agreements between the United States and such other States and joint regulations and control will be put into effect.

The United States will recognize the rights of other countries to establish conservation zones off their own coasts where the interests of nationals of the United States are recognized in the same manner that we recognize the interests of the nationals of the other countries.

The assertion of this policy has long been advocated by conservationists, including a substantial section of the fishing industry of the United States, since regulation of a fishery resource within territorial waters cannot control the misuse or prevent the depletion of that resource through uncontrolled fishery activities conducted outside of the commonly accepted limits of territorial jurisdiction.

As a result of the establishment of this new policy, the United States will be able to protect effectively, for instance, its most valuable fishery, that for the Alaska salmon. Through painstaking conservation efforts and scientific management, the United States has made excellent progress in maintaining the salmon at high levels. However, since the salmon spends a considerable portion of its life in the open sea, uncontrolled fishery activities on the high seas, either by nationals of the United States or other countries, have constituted an ever present menace to the salmon fishery.

Proclamation 2668 follows:

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO COASTAL FISHERIES IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE HIGH SEAS¹

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION**

WHEREAS for some years the Government of the United States of America has viewed with concern the inadequacy of present arrangements for the protection and perpetuation of the fishery resources contiguous to its coasts, and in view of the potentially disturbing effect of this situation, has carefully studied the possibility of improving the jurisdictional basis for conservation measures and international cooperation in this field; and

WHEREAS such fishery resources have a special importance to coastal communities as a source of livelihood and to the nation as a food and industrial resource; and

WHEREAS the progressive development of new methods and techniques contributes to intensified fishing over wide sea areas and in certain cases seriously threatens fisheries with depletion; and

WHEREAS there is an urgent need to protect coastal fishery resources from

¹ See Executive Order 9834, *in/ra*.

destructive exploitation, having due regard to conditions peculiar to each region and situation and to the special rights and equities of the coastal State and of any other State which may have established a legitimate interest therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the following policy of the United States of America with respect to coastal fisheries in certain areas of the high seas:

In view of the pressing need for conservation and protection of fishery resources, the Government of the United States regards it as proper to establish conservation zones in those areas of the high seas contiguous to the coasts of the United States wherein fishing activities have been or in the future may be developed and maintained on a substantial scale. Where such activities have been or shall hereafter be developed and maintained by its nationals alone, the United States regards it as proper to establish explicitly bounded conservation zones in which fishing activities shall be subject to the regulation and control of the United States. Where such activities have been or shall hereafter be legitimately developed and maintained jointly by nationals of the United States and nationals of other States, explicitly bounded conservation zones may be es-

tablished under agreements between the United States and such other States; and all fishing activities in such zones shall be subject to regulation and control as provided in such agreements. The right of any State to establish conservation zones off its shores in accordance with the above principles is conceded, provided that corresponding recognition is given to any fishing interests of nationals of the United States which may exist in such areas. The character as high seas of the areas in which such conservation zones are established and the right to their free and unimpeded navigation are in no way thus affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Acting Secretary of State.

GENERAL PILCHARD DIRECTION P-20 AMENDED

The Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, on September 19, issued Amdt. 2 to General Direction P-20 of the Pilchard Order. The amendment strikes out the words "U. S. Coast

Guard War Emergency Bulletin Board on Fishermen's Wharf," following the word "Monterey," and inserts in lieu thereof, the words "Door of the Office of the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., City Wharf."

OCF NOTIFIES INDUSTRY OF CHANGES IN DRAFT REGULATIONS

On September 7, the OCF informed the fishery industries of the following changes in Selective Service draft regulations and procedures:

Class II-B, in which were placed registrants deferred because they were "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in war production," has been eliminated.

All registrants classified II-B as of August 31, 1945, will be transferred to Class II-A, now defined as comprising registrants "necessary to and regularly engaged in activity in support of the national health, safety and interest." The term "national health, safety and interest," is defined to include:

- "(1) the production and services required to maintain the Armed Forces of the U. S. during the period of the occupation of enemy territory;
- (2) research, development and manufacturing of weapons or other items necessary to the maintenance of adequate national defense; (3) transportation and other activities required for the demobilization of our Armed Forces; (4) activities and services required for an expeditious reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy; and (5) other activities which the local board considers essential on a national or local basis."

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the local boards are comparatively free to decide what is essential on a national or local basis.

Employers still have to file forms requesting occupational deferment of their employees with the local draft board. Form 42A (Special-Revised) is still to be used for making requests for the occupational deferment of registrants, ages 18 through 25, except those found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited service only.

Form 42 or Form 42A should be used for making requests for occupational deferment of registrants, ages 18 through 25, who are found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited service only, and will bear on the face thereof the words "Disqualified for any military service" or "Qualified for limited military service only."

The forms have to be filed directly with the local board without their verification by the Area Coordinators of the OCF. However, recommendations by the Area Coordinators are still in order, and such recommendations may be given in cases which merit them.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE OPENS TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA

The Division of Commercial Fisheries of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently established a Fishery Technological Laboratory at Boston, Mass., which will serve the fishing industry of the North Atlantic area, the Service announced early in September. The laboratory will be at Room 710, Appraisers Stores Bldg., 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 10, Mass., and will be staffed and equipped to carry out technological research.

A mobile laboratory unit, equipped to carry out bacteriological, chemical, and engineering studies, will be attached to this laboratory for work in the field as problems arise.

One of the initial projects of the laboratory will include an investigation of the methods of handling and processing canned Maine sardines and the development of improvements in methods of handling and preserving the fish prior to canning. Research into the development of new types of canned sardines and other canned fishery products will also be included under this project. It is planned to establish a branch field laboratory in Maine for this investigation.

Refrigeration and fishery engineering studies will also be carried out. Efforts will be made to develop new methods of refrigerating fish aboard fishing vessels, to improve vessel design, and to improve fishing gear for greater efficiency.

Bacteriological research will stress sanitation in handling and preservation of fishery products aboard vessels, at point of handling, and in processing establishments.

The laboratory, which will be under the direction of Mr. Joseph F. Puncocchar, will also be the headquarters for the Service's Market Development Specialist in the New England area (Fishery Market News, June 1945, p. 27).

OCF LISTS STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENTS

The following list of payments to which unemployed persons are entitled under State unemployment insurance systems have been compiled specially by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries for the fishery industries. States listed are most of those having particularly important fishery industries.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE RATES (As of September 1, 1945)					
-- WEEKLY --					
State	Maximum	Minimum	State	Maximum	Minimum
Alabama	\$15	\$ 2	Michigan	\$28	\$10
Alaska	16	5	Minnesota	20	7
California	20	10	Mississippi	15	3
Connecticut	22	6 1/2	New Jersey	22	9
" (with dependents) ..	28	9 1/2	New York	21	10
Delaware	18	7	North Carolina	20	4
Florida	15	5	Ohio	16	5
Georgia	18	4	Oregon	18	10
Illinois	20	7	Pennsylvania	20	8
Louisiana	18	3	Rhode Island	18	6.75
Maine	20	5	South Carolina	15	4
Maryland	20	7	Texas	18	5
Massachusetts	21	6	Washington	25	10
			Wisconsin	20	6

1/ Effective January 1, 1946, Minimum will be \$8.

2/ Effective January 1, 1946, Minimum will be \$12.

OPA GIVEN POWER TO EXEMPT CERTAIN COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS FROM PRICE CONTROL

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Office of Stabilization Administrator and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the Congress and the President, the Director of those agencies, in Directive No. 68, dated July 25, ordered:

Sec. 1. The Price Administrator is authorized to suspend price control with respect to any commodity, upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, whenever in his judgment such action will not result in an increase in prices above the general level of existing ceilings for the commodity. If after such suspension, prices for the commodity rise or threaten to rise above the level of pre-existing ceilings, the suspension shall be terminated and such ceilings reinstated. If after a reasonable period of suspension prices for the commodity do not rise or threaten to rise and the Price Administrator is satisfied that they will not do so, he may exempt the commodity from price control. Any proposed action by the Price Administrator under this section suspending or exempting a commodity which enters significantly into the cost of living shall be submitted to the Stabilization Administrator, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, four days in advance of issuance in order that the Administrator may examine the relationship of the proposed action to other elements in the stabilization program; such action may be issued by the Price Administrator upon expiration of the four-day period unless previously disapproved by the Stabilization Administrator.

Sec. 2. The Price Administrator is authorized to suspend price control with respect to any commodity or transaction, or in his discretion to exempt the commodity or transaction from price control, in the following classes of cases not falling within Section 1 of this directive:

(a) In the case of any commodity if in the judgment of the Price Administrator:

- (1) The commodity does not enter significantly into the cost of living or into business costs; and
- (2) Control of the commodity involves administrative difficulties which are disproportionate in relation to the effectiveness of the control or the contribution to stabilization; and
- (3) Suspension of control with respect to the commodity, or exemption from control, presents no substantial threat of diversion of materials, facilities or manpower from production which is essential to the effective transition to a peacetime economy, and does not impair effective price control with respect to other commodities.

(b) In the case of any special type of transaction if in the judgment of the Price Administrator the sales involved are in the aggregate insignificant in the economy and their control involves administrative difficulties which are disproportionate in relation to the effectiveness of the control or the contribution to stabilization.

Sec. 3. The Price Administrator may recommend to the Economic Stabilization Director the suspension of price control with respect to any commodity or transaction, or the exemption of a commodity or transaction from price control, in any specific case, not falling within Section 1 or Section 2 of this directive, in which in his judgment such action is not inconsistent with the purposes of the stabilization laws.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this directive shall be construed to impair the authority of the Price Administrator to reduce ceiling prices for any commodity or transaction in any case in which, prior to the issuance of this directive, such action was authorized by the stabilization laws and the executive orders issued thereunder. Nothing in this directive shall be construed to dispense with the requirement of approval by the Secretary of Agriculture in any case in which such approval is required by law.

This directive shall become effective on July 25, 1945.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ASSISTS IN TRAINING OF ARMY COOKS

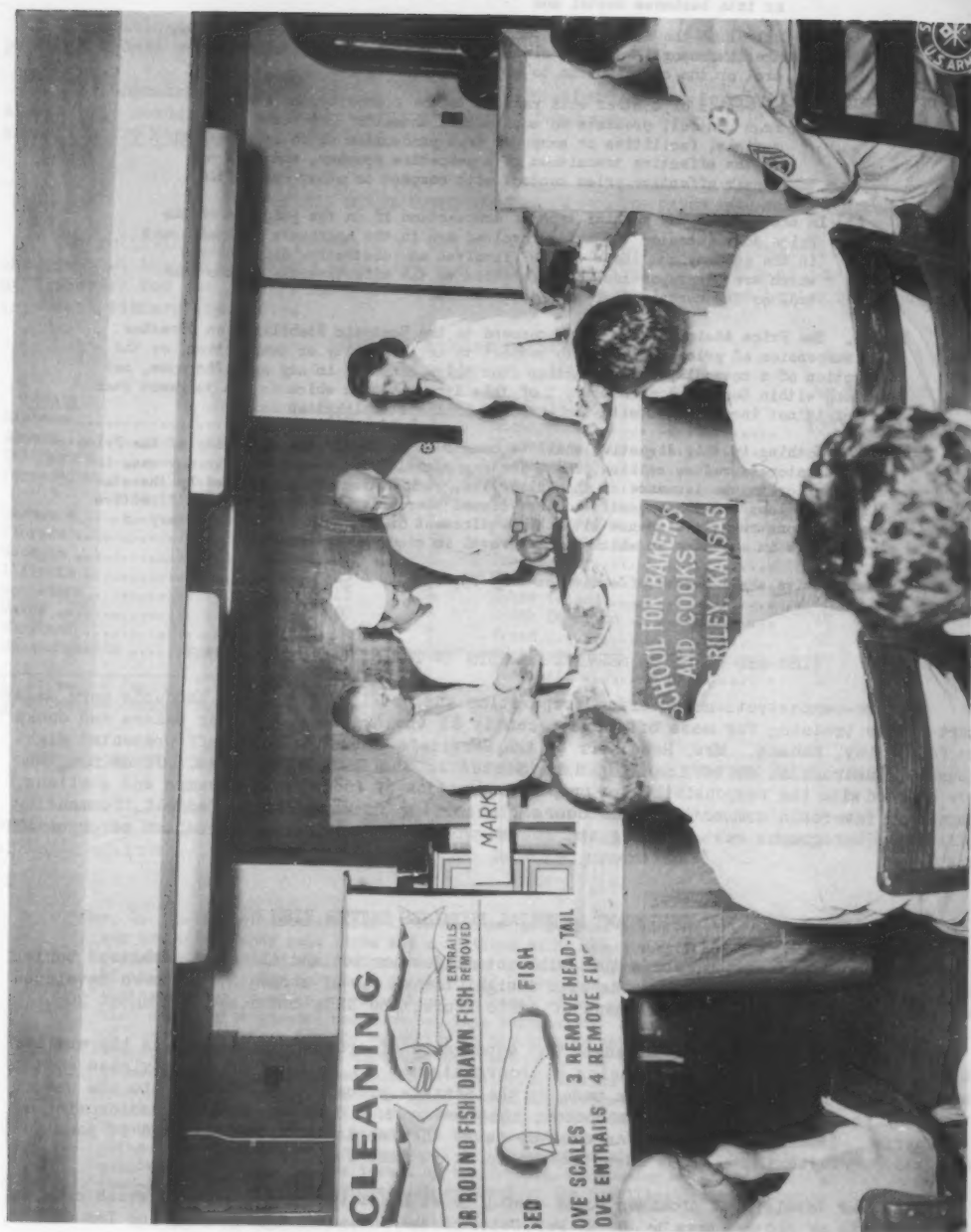
Lecture-demonstrations covering preparation and cooking of fishery products were made part of the training for mess officers recently at the Army's school for bakers and cooks at Fort Riley, Kansas. Mrs. Rose Kerr of the Service's technological staff presented eight hours of instruction to officers of nine States in the Fort Riley area. These men, who are charged with the responsibility of proper preparation of food at forts, camps and stations, made many favorable comments on the course, according to Major A. M. Cadwell, Commanding Officer. Photographs taken during the course of the lectures are reproduced on pages 12 and 13.

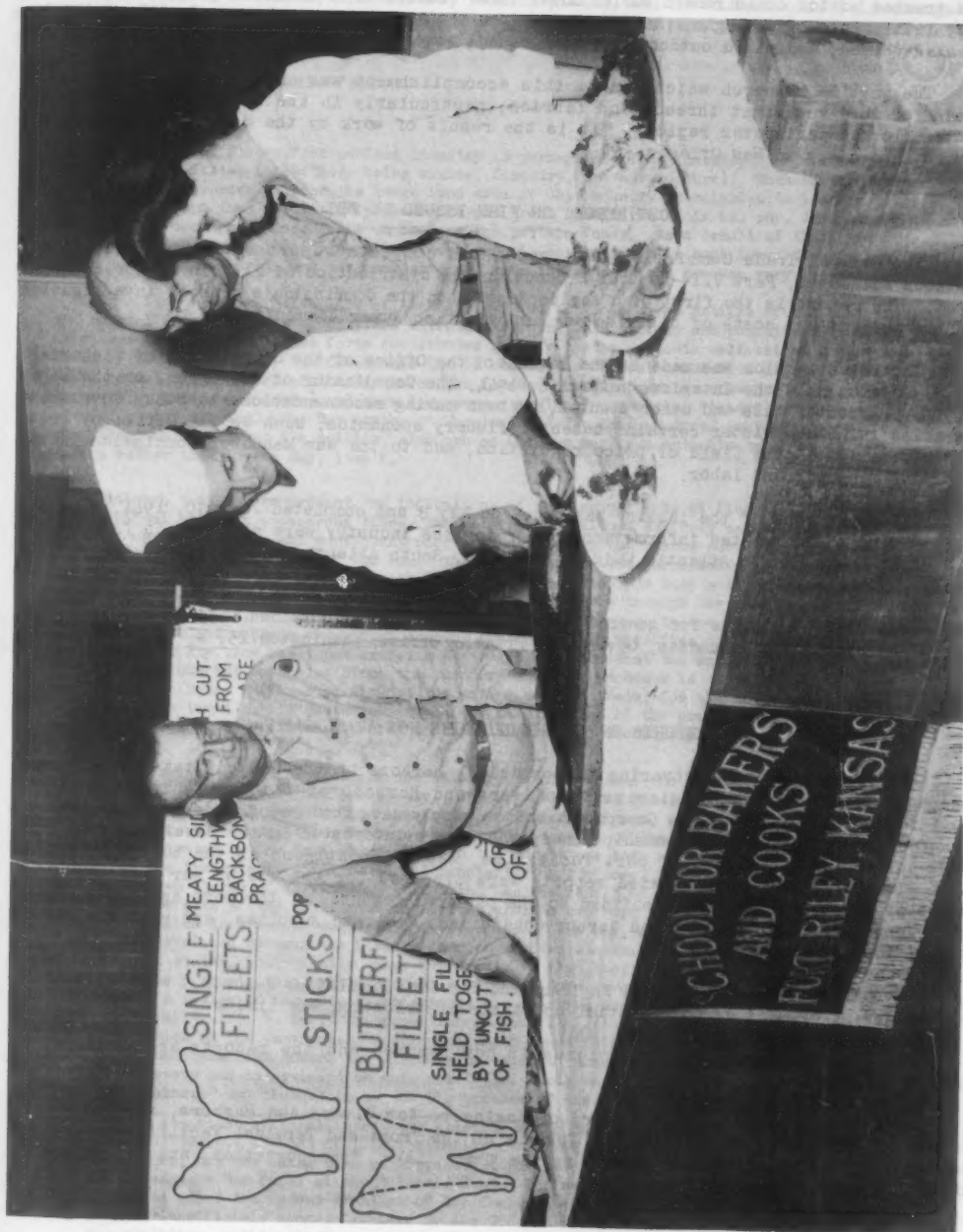
NEW ROT RESISTANT MATERIAL PROMISES BETTER FISH NETS

A new modified cotton fabric that will not mildew nor rot and that has withstood burial in the ground for more than six months with insignificant loss of strength, has been developed by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the USDA announced on August 20.

The new material has the strength and appearance of ordinary cotton, plus the ability to resist the attack of rot-producing microorganisms. It is partially acetylated cotton which is somewhat related to rayon made by the acetate process. In contrast to the use of the usual preservative finishes on cotton, this new process does not cause discoloration of the fabric. It does not produce an odor or cause the fabric to be sticky, and it does not make the fabric toxic, a great advantage where it is used for food sacks.

This new development promises to be useful in at least two general fields which consume large amounts of cotton, says Dr. O. E. May, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry of the USDA. First, the modified cotton cloth, yarn, and sewing thread should be satisfactory for making clothing that will not mildew; tents and awnings that will not rot if put away wet. It is also promising for use in making rot resistant bags for the packing of fruits, vegetables, and other food products.





The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the leading agency in the United States for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the fish and seafood industry. The Bureau is the leading agency in the United States for the collection and dissemination of information on the activities of the fish and seafood industry.

To test the rot resistance of this material, some of the treated cloth and thread were buried in the ground and in especially prepared soil beds teeming with microorganisms of the kind that would have rotted ordinary cotton cloth within a week. The results showed that the treated cotton could remain buried under these conditions from six months to a year with very little loss of strength. Sandbags made from the acetylated cloth, sewed with similarly treated thread, and piled outdoors on the ground, were still intact after two years.

The wartime research which led to this accomplishment was undertaken because of war needs for more resistant threads and fabrics, particularly in the tropics where ordinary cotton cloth deteriorates rapidly. It is the result of work by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

COST REPORT ON FISH ISSUED BY FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has issued its complete report entitled "Distribution Methods and Costs, Part VII--Cost of Production and Distribution of Fish in the Great Lakes Area." The report is the first of a series based upon the Commission's general investigation of the methods and costs of distributing important consumer commodities.

The investigation was made at the request of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, on April 6, 1944. The Coordinator of Fisheries, on the basis of the results of this and other studies, has been making recommendations to other Government agencies which administer certain phases of fishery economics, such as the Office of Price Administration in the field of price regulation, and to the War Manpower Commission in the field of manpower and labor.

The field work of the inquiry was begun on May 8 and completed June 30, 1944. The details of cost and related information concerning the industry were obtained in five areas; the Great Lakes, North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf, and the Pacific Coast.

Copies are available for general distribution and can be obtained only by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents each.

REPORTS ON PORT FACILITIES NOW AVAILABLE

Port Series Reports, covering the principal harbors of the United States, which were prepared by The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors of the War Department prior to 1941 to meet the needs of the Government and to supply data for use of importers, exporters, manufacturers, railroads, steamship lines, and others interested in the development of harbors and the establishment of port facilities, were discontinued at the beginning of the war. In their place, abbreviated reports were prepared for the use of war transportation agencies and their scope was confined to the physical features of the port as treated under the chapter headings of port and harbor conditions, fuel and supplies, and port and harbor facilities.

These latter reports, issued as "Port and Terminal Facilities Reports," were classified by the War Department as confidential and their distribution was limited.

The restriction on all the volumes is now removed and the reports are available as public information.

Request may be made to The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, No. 2 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C., for any of the "Port and Terminal Facilities Reports," as well as other publications issued as the "Port, Lake, Transportation, and Miscellaneous Series Reports."

SEAFOOD INDUSTRIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY STUDIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

The Federal Reserve Bank of the fifth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, in its Monthly Review of Financial and Business Conditions for August 31,

has published an article on the fishery industries of the Chesapeake Bay. "This article reports on a reconnaissance survey of the upper Chesapeake Bay in which a number of key men in the seafood industry were interviewed at several fishing ports. Material for this paper has been provided by watermen, fish houses, packing plants, and Government officials charged with the regulation of the industry. Some over-all statistics have been taken from the reports of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

Excerpts from the article follow:

In the United States, the seafood industry is perhaps the least developed of the four major extractive industries (the others being mining, forestry, and agriculture). Much of this under-emphasis probably results from the large land area of this country in relation to its coastline, and from the fact that population pressure is not great enough (as it is in, say, Japan or Great Britain) to force great dependence on the sea for protein foods. As a result of these two circumstances, the per capita consumption of seafoods in this country is much lower than in many other parts of the world, and the population of many inland sections consume very little seafood.

In spite of the relative lack of emphasis laid on seafoods as an article of national diet, the coastal waters of this country are extremely rich in both variety and quantity of marine life, and the taking of these forms contributes greatly to the economic well-being of many sections of the population. The Chesapeake Bay is one of the richest productive areas of the Atlantic coast. The waters of the Bay have been famous for many years as a source of shellfish (primarily oysters and crabs) and have long supported large commercial fishery operations of several kinds. In 1940, the Bay states of Maryland and Virginia produced seafoods valued (to the fishermen) at almost \$7½ million, although an unknown part was actually taken in Atlantic waters rather than in the Bay, itself.

Although they may be present, no indications of regular patterns of finance were discovered. During normal and very prosperous times, the watermen are almost entirely self-financed. In times of very low prices and consequent poor incomes, they often borrow current capital from individuals, seldom from banks. The boats themselves are seldom purchased with bank-credit. The houses may furnish the current capital needs of buy-boats, but they seldom advance credit to fishermen. The houses themselves are usually self-financed through the ploughing back of profits in good times, or through "silent partners." When they go to the banks, they establish lines of credit and operate on an open account (which usually specifies that the total debt outstanding at any time shall not exceed a stated figure, and that the entire debt must be paid up during the current season). Since the turnover in fresh products is quite rapid, this financing by the house suffices to finance the entire seafood trade, for the house extends the usual business terms to its customers. Much the same is true of the processors, although some of them may resort to field-warehousing in times of abnormal oversupply.

The normal peacetime problems of the industry revolve around the maintenance of a qualitatively and quantitatively uniform supply. These problems are far-reaching in all their ramifications, involving as they do Governmental conservation policies, the regulation of the industry, and the mutual relations between the various segments of the industry. This whole subject is complicated by the fact that, although the Bay is one body of water over which the marine forms are irregularly distributed and constantly on the move, legal jurisdiction is divided between the two states of Maryland and Virginia. As the result of purely natural forces, the fisheries interests of the two states have often clashed over the types of regulations which should be applied in order to conserve the resources of the Bay, and a regrettable lack of uniformity has developed between the fishery laws of the two states. In all probability, the fisheries of both states, individually, have suffered more than they have benefited from this situation. At the present, this problem is being attacked from several angles, the most promising of which are a series of interstate conferences and agencies which have attempted to gain complete impartiality.^{10/} So far, the opposition of minority groups in both states has blocked bilateral action on the many points concerning which there is general agreement, but progress undoubtedly has been made toward the ultimate solution of these problems. It is noteworthy that almost every one interviewed on this point used words which were practically identical: "human selfishness" was thought to be the big problem of the industry.

^{10/} The most important official interstate attempts which have been made are those under the Maryland-Virginia Compact of 1785 (primarily concerned with the water boundaries of the two states, but now being used as a precedent for more general cooperative efforts) and the Chesapeake Bay Panel of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. To these should be added the recent creation of the Chesapeake Bay Fisheries Commission, an independent (unofficial) agency financed by the General Education Board, which is surveying the conditions within the Bay and its adjacent counties. This survey is intended to produce impartial recommendations which will be made to the legislatures of both states.

Conclusions--Although relatively unimportant to the two states, in the aggregate, the seafood industries of Maryland and Virginia are of utmost importance to the populations in the immediate vicinity of the Bay. By far the majority of the watermen have relatively large amounts of capital invested in their boats and gear, spend the bulk of each year at their work, and derive respectable incomes from the sale of their catch. On shore there has grown up a well-established industry which processes and distributes the products of the fisheries and gives employment to about the same number of persons as do the fisheries, themselves.

Prices paid for seafood products, from water to the final consumer, appear to vary inversely with the supply, since the demand is relatively constant and moderate changes in retail prices appear to have little effect on the amounts purchased. The fishermen, being in a relatively poor bargaining position, feel the greatest impact of supply on prices. In times of undersupply their incomes are much higher than normal, while in times of oversupply they receive very low incomes. The presence of a sizable canning and preserving industry has done much to dampen the violence of these price fluctuations by assuring a carryover from times of abundance to times of scarcity. It is possible that improvement and expansion in this phase of the industry will go far toward creating a degree of security which is now lacking. However, the major problem of the industry will not be solved until conflicting legal jurisdiction within Bay waters are replaced by uniformity of law and regulation. The present status of biological understanding and interstate agreement is sufficient to act as the basis of better controls by both states, but much remains to be learned about the marine life of the Bay before any final solution can be found.

At present, the financing of the industry does not appear to be as regular in methods as might prove worth while. Although commercial banks probably provide much of the outside capital of the industry, this credit generally is extended on non-fishery security under terms which probably are not ideally suited to the needs of fishermen. It might be possible to work out means of directly financing the watermen, in particular, under circumstances which would prove beneficial to all parties. Certainly, within the area of greatest dependence on the fishery and seafood industries, local experimentation might be very worth while.

RHODE ISLAND AND FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MAKE QUAHOG STUDY

The ocean quahog fishery of Rhode Island recently has had considerable growth in importance. In 1943 and 1944, to stimulate interest in the development of this marine fishery, a survey was conducted by the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation of the State of Rhode Island in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

A report covering the findings has been published, The Ocean Quahog Fishery of Rhode Island. This 31-page booklet, which describes the resource, the fishery, sanitary problems, nutritive value, market outlook, and cookery, can be obtained from the above Division of Fish and Game in Providence 2, Rhode Island.

PROGRESS IN MARKET DEVELOPMENT

To discuss further developments in the air transportation of fishery products, a meeting was held in Chicago on Friday, September 21, under the sponsorship of a leading U. S. air line. Unlike previous meetings on air transportation, which were attended largely by members of the fishery industries, this gathering was made up of representatives of national hotel, restaurant, and chefs' associations, several Chicago wholesale fish dealers, air line representatives, and newspaper and trade publication writers. The discussions covered such subjects as costs of shipping by air, methods of refrigerating air borne fishery products, and the types of packages or containers necessary for shipping and marketing these commodities.

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Lacker plant operators throughout the northeastern States have been visited by a fishery marketing specialist of the Market Development Section. He informed them where to obtain supplies of fish and shellfish. Managers of school lunchrooms were visited to interest them in adding fishery products to their menus.

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On September 19, a home economist of the Fish and Wildlife Service conducted a demonstration in fish preparation and cookery for 45 officers and 15 instructors attending the Post Food Service Supervisor's Course at the Fort Riley, Kansas, Bakers' and Cooks' School. The demonstration lasted eight hours and included the preparation and sampling of many recipes. Colored slides were made of the demonstration for use as training aids in future courses.

Demonstrations in fish preparation, cookery, and preservation were conducted by a home economist and technologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service before more than 400 interested persons at the West Palm Beach Fishing Club, West Palm Beach, Florida, during the week of September 24. The purpose of these demonstrations was to teach Florida residents methods of preserving surplus, as well as under-utilized, species of fish. Sample smokehouses were constructed for the smoking demonstrations, and certain of the species of fishes brought by the visitors were smoked. Publications and pamphlets on preservation and cookery, printed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, were distributed to those in attendance.

Films about the fishery industries of the United States and Canada have been made available to certain individuals and groups through the efforts of this Section. These films, depicting fishing operations and processing methods, have been used for exhibitions to large interested groups as well as for other purposes.

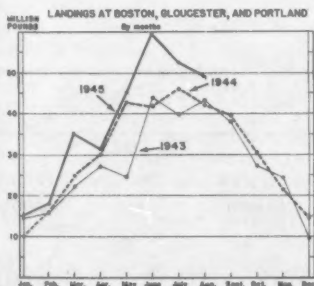
NEW FISHERY LEAFLETS

Number	Title
F. L. 128	- Refrigerated Locker Storage of Fish for Home Use.
" 135	- Guide to Commercial Shark Fishing in the Caribbean Area.
" 139	- USDA Net Weights and Conversion Factors.
" 140	- Fish Poisoning and Its Prevention.
" 141	- Drill Sampling Device for Fish Livers.
" 144	- Pre-cooked Frozen Fish Preparations.

Copies of F. L. 135 are available from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C., and all other leaflets should be requested from the Service at the Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill. There is no charge for these publications.

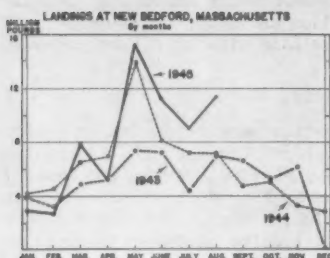
Fresh Fish Trade

LANDINGS AT THREE PORTS SHOW 20 PERCENT GAIN OVER 1944 THROUGH AUGUST



Landings by fishing craft at Boston, Gloucester, and Portland during August totaled 48,961,000 pounds, valued at \$2,856,600 to the fishermen, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 227. This was an increase of 16 percent in quantity landed as compared with August 1944. Landings during the first eight months of 1945 totaled 306,978,000 pounds compared with 256,460,000 pounds landed during the corresponding period of 1944, an increase of 20 percent.

11½ MILLION POUNDS OF FISH LANDED AT NEW BEDFORD IN AUGUST



Fishery products landed at New Bedford, Mass., during August totaled 11,500,000 pounds, valued at \$922,900 to the fishermen, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 226. This was an increase of 27 percent in quantity landed as compared with July and 59 percent over that of August 1944. Total landings for the first eight months of 1945 amounted to 66,083,000 pounds, compared with 58,710,000 pounds landed during the similar period of 1944, an increase of 13 percent.

HURRICANE IN GULF HAMPERS SHRIMP FISHING, OCF REPORTS

A temporary decline in the production of shrimp was forecast on September 7, by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries on the basis of reported damage to the shrimp fleet by the hurricane that swept the Texas coast last week.

With the wreckage of shrimp boats strewn along the path of the hurricane, fishery shore plants damaged, and some of the principal ports of the shrimp fleet completely submerged by the tides, the principal fishery industry of the Texas coast suffered a blow from which it will require at least several weeks to recover.

Normal production of shrimp by the Texas fleet is about 15 million pounds annually, or three-fourths of the total seafood production of that State. In the United States shrimp industry, Texas holds second place, supplying 10 percent of the total catch.

The season for shrimping in the inshore waters of Texas was due to open only a few days after the storm struck. Observers who sent reports on storm damage to the Fishery Coordinator's Office stated that many shrimp boats at Copano Bay, Sea Drift, Port O'Connor, Port Lavaca, Bay City, and other ports were smashed and driven ashore.

OPENING OF HEAVY SHRIMPING OPERATIONS BRING INCREASE IN GULF PRODUCTION

Despite hurricane damage suffered by shrimping operations off the coast of Texas late in the month, August landings of shrimp in the Gulf area increased 802 percent over July, the Market News Service's office in New Orleans reported. The large increase over July, normal with the opening of the shrimping season, left the 1945 yearly production through August slightly below that of the corresponding period of 1944. Canning operations received only half of the volume packed in August 1944, principally because the raw fresh market continued to be very attractive.

Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States*

Item	Unit	August 1945	August 1945 compared with		8 mos. Jan.-Aug.		12 months Jan.-Dec.	
			July 1945	Aug. 1944	1945	1944	1944	1944
			Percent	Percent		Percent		
Shrimp:								
For canning	Bbls.	9,676	-	- 62	17,898	-35		115,915
Other	"	31,669	+	+ 9	113,213	+ 5		239,115
Total	"	41,345	+	- 24	131,111	- 3		355,030
Oysters:								
For canning	"	-	-	-	220,365	-33		326,889
Other	"	6,308	+ 4	- 16	187,486	+30		248,513
Total	"	6,308	+ 4	- 16	407,851	-13		575,402
Crabs, hard	Lbs.	1,493,430	-23	- 6	9,941,072	+17		11,368,787
Crabmeat, fresh-cooked	"	177,250	-25	- 7	1,103,293	+33		1,107,843
Salt-water fish	"	371,720	-29	+ 4	3,787,300	+16		5,207,784
Fresh-water fish	"	155,970	+23	+126	681,462	+33		691,977

*Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS CONTINUED TO INCREASE DURING AUGUST

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products on the Chicago market during August, rose 7 percent over July and 20 percent above August 1944, according to the Service's local Market News office in Chicago.

Receipts of salt-water species declined slightly from July, while shellfish arrivals increased 182 percent. Shrimp receipts showed a marked seasonal increase above July. A comparison of shrimp arrivals for the eight months ending August 31, 1945, with the corresponding period in 1944 showed a gain of 4 percent.

For the first eight months of 1945, receipts showed a gain of 15 percent over the January-August period in 1944.

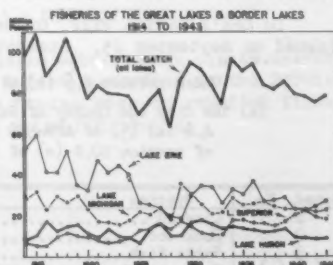
Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	August 1945	August 1945 compared with		8 months Jan.-Aug. 1945	8 mos. 1945 compared with 8 mos. 1944	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1944
		July 1945	Aug. 1944			
<u>Classification</u>	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	3,217,000	+ 3	+ 15	27,623,000	+ 1	38,132,000
Salt-water fish	2,738,000	- 1	+ 32	18,605,000	+ 50	20,439,000
Shellfish, etc.	584,000	+182	- 4	3,887,000	+ 45	8,089,000
Total receipts	6,539,000	+ 7	+ 20	50,115,000	+ 15	66,660,000
<u>Important Items</u>						
Buffalofish	133,000	+ 2	+111	1,390,000	+ 64	1,182,000
Carp	388,000	- 3	+ 67	3,083,000	+ 60	2,703,000
Chubs	422,000	+ 60	+122	1,267,000	+ 51	1,438,000
Lake herring	356,000	- 1	+ 29	2,091,000	+ 6	3,086,000
Lake trout	587,000	+ 6	+ 20	4,357,000	- 13	7,310,000
Suckers	359,000	+ 24	+108	2,326,000	+ 36	2,373,000
Whitefish	309,000	- 7	- 31	4,234,000	- 11	5,893,000
Yellow pike	159,000	- 29	- 54	1,971,000	- 21	3,443,000
Cod	453,000	+ 30	+	2,466,000	+ 16	2,401,000
Halibut	685,000	- 11	- 37	5,290,000	+ 49	7,948,000
Rosefish	226,000	- 3	- 43	1,286,000	- 21	2,272,000
Salmon	480,000	+ 57	+134	1,724,000	+ 42	2,651,000
Whiting	263,000	- 29	+317	1,325,000	+111	828,000
Shrimp	417,000	+	- 13	2,353,000	+ 4	5,758,000
<u>Leading Sources</u>						
Louisiana	246,000	+303	- 30	1,118,000	- 36	3,734,000
Massachusetts	693,000	- 10	+ 26	5,486,000	+ 31	5,299,000
Wisconsin	1,047,000	+ 10	+ 45	5,873,000	+ 15	7,558,000
British Columbia	1,244,000	+ 21	+ 14	5,883,000	+ 65	6,069,000
Domestic total	4,335,000	+ 2	+ 18	34,427,000	+ 23	45,948,000
Imported total	2,204,000	+ 19	+ 23	15,688,000	+ 2	20,712,000
<u>Transported by</u>						
Truck	968,000	+ 27	- 8	6,363,000	- 37	14,664,000
Express	3,494,000	+ 1	+ 11	25,848,000	+ 36	27,650,000
Freight	2,077,000	+ 12	+ 64	17,904,000	+ 25	24,346,000

GREAT LAKES PRODUCE 78,200,000 POUNDS OF FISH IN 1943

The commercial fisheries of the United States waters of the Great Lakes and Border Lakes of northern Minnesota produced 78,221,000 pounds of fishery products in 1943 valued to the fishermen at \$12,267,600, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 207. Compared with 1942, this was an increase of 4 percent in quantity landed and 42 percent in their value.

Lake Erie led all lakes in production with 27,115,000 pounds, followed by Lake Michigan with 22,175,000 pounds; Lake Superior, 18,372,000 pounds; Lake Huron, 8,610,000 pounds; Border Lakes, 1,556,000 pounds; and Lake Ontario, 395,000 pounds. Michigan was the leading State, followed by Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, and Indiana, respectively.



SEATTLE'S RECEIPTS 20 PERCENT BELOW JULY

Although receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products dropped 20 percent during August compared with those for July, they showed an increase of 9,394,000 pounds over August 1944, according to the Service's local Market News office.

Otter-trawl landings of the principal varieties of bottomfish declined considerably during the month due to 60 percent of these vessels entering the tuna fishing fleet.

Since halibut fishing has been confined to the area west of Cape Spencer, which necessitates a longer haul to port, the loss in August receipts is reflected in a 38 percent decrease under the July figures. However, an increase of 38 percent is shown for the eight months, January to August, as compared with the corresponding period of 1944.

Salmon topped all receipts with a total of 3,216,000 pounds, an increase of 117 percent over July and 285 percent over the August 1944. Receipts for the period January to August showed a rise of 50 percent over the eight-month period in 1944.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle*

Item	August 1945	August 1945 compared with		8 mos. Jan.-Aug. 1945	8 mos. 1944 compared	Jan.-Dec. 12 months 1944
		July 1945	Aug. 1944			
Classification	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	9,394,000	- 20	+ 43	60,591,000	+ 33	68,140,000
<u>Important Items</u>						
Cod, true	46,000	- 82	-	1,456,000	+223	641,000
Halibut	2,850,000	- 38	+ 87	18,284,000	+ 38	19,259,000
Lingcod	335,000	- 49	- 51	4,354,000	- 14	6,276,000
Rockfish	1,067,000	- 61	+ 78	11,042,000	+239	5,610,000
Sablefish	486,000	+252	- 41	1,741,000	- 26	3,889,000
Salmon	3,216,000	+117	+285	8,462,000	+ 50	12,244,000
Smelt	100,000	+	+ 79	1,031,000	+171	559,000
Sole	246,000	- 71	- 59	4,702,000	- 10	6,306,000
Tuna	264,000	+138	- 9	375,000	+ 17	737,000
Shellfish	201,000	- 48	+121	4,229,000	+ 32	4,708,000
Livers	570,000	+ 6	- 44	3,763,000	- 19	5,985,000

*Halibut and shark fleets and receipts from local and all other sources.

OPA SUMMER PRICE MARK-UPS CARRIED INTO OCTOBER

Retail mark-ups provided for fresh fish and seafood for the "summer" months of April through September will be used also during the first part of October, the Office of Price Administration announced on September 27, in issuing Amdt. 6 to RMPR 507--Ceiling Prices of Certain Fresh and Frozen Fish and Shellfish Sold at Retail--effective September 30, 1945.

This is necessary because during the first part of October, retailers will be selling many items they obtained at the lower "summer" prices. The higher "winter" mark-ups, to be announced soon, will become effective later in the month when retailers will be selling items they bought at the "winter" prices.

SAN FRANCISCO NAMED PORT AREA BY OPA

In OPA's Region VIII, Order G-8 under MFR-579--Fresh and Frozen Fish and Seafood--was issued on September 25. Excerpts follow:

Under section 4.6 (b) of MFR-579: It is hereby ordered:

- (a) The City and County of San Francisco, California, is designated a port area under section 4.6 (a) (5) of MFR-579 for the species of fresh fish described as follows in Table IIA of section 10.1 (c) of that regulation for the seasons indicated below.

Sched. No.	Species	Season
1	Lingcod	All
2	Rock cod	"
3	Sable fish	"
8 (c) (e)	Salmon, Chinook or King, other than troll caught, caught in Sacramento River	Nov. 15-June 15, incl.

This order shall become effective September 30, 1945.

CONTAINER PRICES SET BY OPA'S WEST COAST REGION

In OPA's Region VIII, Order G-9 under MPR-579--Fresh and Frozen Fish and Seafood--was issued on September 26. Excerpts follow:

Under sections 2.12 (f) and 4.12 of MPR-579: It is hereby ordered:

- (a) In lieu of the container prices provided by section 2.12 (e) of MPR-579, the container price for containers of any size or content shall be one cent per pound of fish or seafood contained therein.
- (b) This order shall apply only to those sales in which both seller and buyer are located in Region VIII.

This order shall become effective September 30, 1945.

OPA WITHHOLDS ACTION ON SOUTHERN AND LAKES FISH PRICES

For the information of interested parties, the following letter from the OPA relative to price ceilings on fish in Great Lakes, Gulf, Southern, and Middle Atlantic areas, was printed as a Committee Document of the House of Representatives Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1945.

HON. SCHUYLER O. BLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. BLAND: In a recent letter you were advised that in order to effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, the extension of price control to previously uncontrolled fish of the Southern and Gulf, Great Lakes, and Middle Atlantic areas, had become necessary.

Although, under the act, protection of consumers remains our responsibility, a changed situation is now indicated. Due to the recent turn of events, expected increases in civilian supplies of meat, poultry, and canned fish should help relieve inflationary pressure on uncontrolled fresh-fish prices. Additional manpower should contribute to increased production. It has been pointed out by Members of Congress and others that the immediate need for the controls proposed is not evident and that such action is not now advisable. After full consideration of all factors involved, it is now our determination that price control should not be extended to any of these fish at this time.

Further determinations must be guided by subsequent developments. Should recent inflationary levels continue, or should prices again rise after a temporary recession, it must be conceded that we would be avoiding our responsibility if proper action were not taken.

Sincerely,

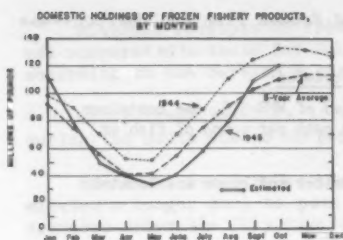
ARVAL L. ERIKSON,
Price Executive, Meats, Fish, Fats and Oils Branch.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

DOMESTIC FREEZINGS DURING AUGUST TOTAL 45.6 MILLION POUNDS

Freezings of fishery products in United States and Alaska cold-storage plants increased 6 percent over July and totaled 45,612,000 pounds during August, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 218. The largest items frozen were of rosefish fillets, 4,421,000 pounds; salmon, 8,316,000 pounds; and whiting, 9,148,000 pounds.

FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS REACH 109 MILLION POUNDS ON SEPTEMBER 1



Stocks of frozen fish and shellfish increased 28 million pounds during August and on September 1, reached 108,999,000 pounds, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 218. The total was 14 million pounds less than the stocks held on the same date in 1944, but more than 6 million pounds above the 5-year average for the date. Large increases in holdings occurred in all areas. Items showing greatest increases were salmon, whiting, and shrimp.

NEW YORK COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS RISE 3,000,000 POUNDS IN AUGUST

Holdings of frozen fishery products in New York cold-storage plants reached a total of 12,238,000 pounds on September 1, 35 percent over August 1, but still 13 percent below September 1, 1944, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in that city.

Gains in holdings of all important species were recorded, with cod fillets leading in actual increased poundage. The increase in stocks of cod fillets was attributable to large receipts of this item from Canada during the latter half of August.

Heavy receipts of fresh shrimp at New York during August, which the trade could not absorb, accounted for much of the large quantity in storage on September 1.

After several years of poor production, ciscoes are being taken this season in large quantity from Lake Erie. This increase was reflected in large holdings of this species by smokers.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Sept. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945 compared with		Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1944
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	12,238,000	+ 35	- 13	9,040,000	14,047,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
Butterfish	150,000	+ 63	- 51	92,000	304,000
Cod	354,000	+312	+111	86,000	168,000
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	1,042,000	+ 78	+ 63	586,000	640,000
Flounder	36,000	+ 9	- 89	33,000	340,000
Haddock	382,000	+ 83	- 53	209,000	812,000
Flounders, fluke, etc.	241,000	+ 24	- 41	194,000	406,000
Haddock	336,000	+ 11	+243	302,000	98,000
Halibut	518,000	+ 15	+106	451,000	251,000
Mackerel	1,687,000	+ 9	+128	1,546,000	741,000
Sablefish	267,000	+184	- 47	94,000	500,000
Salmon	812,000	+ 16	- 19	697,000	1,005,000
Scup (porgy)	430,000	+ 7	0	403,000	430,000
Sea trout, gray (weak)	99,000	+ 24	- 67	80,000	299,000
Shad and shad roe	77,000	- 3	- 79	79,000	359,000
Whiting	435,000	+ 19	+ 85	365,000	235,000
Unclassified, salt-water	954,000	+ 1	- 75	946,000	3,826,000
Cisco	365,000	+	+	50,000	37,000
Whitefish	690,000	+ 47	+ 22	469,000	564,000
Scallops	329,000	+ 32	- 13	250,000	376,000
Shrimp	1,007,000	+ 81	+109	556,000	481,000
Squid	222,000	- 6	+171	236,000	82,000

BOSTON COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS SHOW LARGE GAIN IN AUGUST

A total of 12,743,000 pounds of frozen fish was in Boston cold-storage plants on August 29, according to the Service's Market News office in that city. Although August 29 holdings increased 34 percent over those of July 25, they were still 5,468,000 pounds below holdings on August 30, 1944.

There was a general increase in all principal items during the month, with mackerel and swordfish topping all stocks with a combined total of 3,636,000 pounds. Swordfish stocks increased 931,000 pounds over the July 25 total, due largely to imports from the Maritime Provinces.

Whiting holdings in seven New England plants amounted to 8,605,000 pounds on August 25, an increase of 31 percent over the July 28 stocks and 1,471,000 pounds more than the August 26, 1944, figures.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	Aug. 29, 1945	Aug. 29, 1945 compared with July 25, 1945		July 25, 1945	Aug. 30, 1944
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	12,743,000	+ 34	- 30	9,478,000	16,211,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
Fillets:					
Cod	767,000	+ 8	- 69	711,000	2,473,000
Flounder	145,000	+263	- 81	40,000	773,000
Haddock	688,000	+ 83	- 62	376,000	1,819,000
Mackerel	254,000	+ 14	- 86	222,000	1,881,000
Pollock	131,000	+ 72	+ 8	76,000	121,000
Rosefish	629,000	+ 50	+ 14	420,000	552,000
Mackerel	2,484,000	+ 24	- 40	2,010,000	4,154,000
Smelt	157,000	- 14	- 67	183,000	478,000
Swordfish	1,152,000	+421	+166	221,000	433,000
Scallops	154,000	+ 26	+ 59	122,000	97,000
Shrimp	137,000	- 1	+270	138,000	37,000

CHICAGO HOLDINGS INCREASE 54 PERCENT IN AUGUST

Stocks of chubs, cod fillets, and whiting in Chicago cold-storage warehouses made particularly important gains between the last Thursday in July and the last Thursday in August, according to the Service's Market News office in that city. These gains contributed the major part of a 54 percent increase in total holdings.

Compared with August 31, 1944, the holdings on August 26, 1945 were down 22 percent, with stocks of blue pike and sauger, lake herring, lake trout, and whitefish--all fresh-water species--very much reduced.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings					
Item	Aug. 30, 1945	Aug. 30, 1945 compared with July 26, 1945		July 26, 1945	Aug. 31, 1944
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	5,565,000	+ 54	- 22	3,602,000	7,136,000
<u>Important Items</u>					
Blue pike and sauger	52,000	- 5	- 90	55,000	518,000
Chubs	520,000	+181	+ 20	185,000	433,000
Lake herring	47,000	- 13	- 90	54,000	491,000
Lake trout	112,000	+220	- 71	35,000	389,000
Whitefish	223,000	+137	- 82	94,000	1,221,000
Fillets:					
Cod	778,000	+ 87	+ 8	417,000	723,000
Rosefish	425,000	+ 8	- 8	392,000	464,000
Halibut	442,000	+ 7	+ 45	412,000	304,000
Whiting	631,000	+ 99	+207	418,000	271,000
Shrimp	220,000	- 32	+ 2	322,000	216,000

CANADIAN HOLDINGS ON SEPTEMBER 1 DOWN 20 PERCENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

Canadian cold-storage holdings on September 1, totaled 30,773,000 pounds, according to preliminary information furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Main items held were 6,062,000 pounds of cod, 6,063,000 pounds of halibut, 4,894,000 pounds of salmon, and 7,476,000 pounds of sea herring.

CANADIAN FREEZINGS TOTAL 13.4 MILLION POUNDS DURING AUGUST

Total freezings of fresh fishery products in Canadian cold-storage plants during August amounted to 17,420,000 pounds, according to information furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among the items frozen were 6.5 million pounds of cod, 2.5 million pounds of sea herring, and 3.8 million pounds of salmon.

AMDT. 10 TO MPR-579 EFFECTIVE ON SEPTEMBER 12

For sales to the Quartermaster Corps only, ceiling prices of five East Coast items and four West Coast items of frozen fish have been increased so an adequate supply of frozen steaks and fillets can be obtained for the Army, the Office of Price Administration announced on September 10, in issuing Amdt. 10 to MPR-579, effective on September 12, 1945.

The new prices are about 1½ cents a pound higher for steaks and about four cents a pound higher for fillets than the prevailing ceiling prices for processors' sales of frozen fish to civilians.

The ceilings will apply to sales of East Coast species frozen after September 30, 1945, and sold and delivered to the Quartermaster Corps before April 1, 1946, and to sales of West Coast species frozen after August 31, 1945, and sold and delivered to the Quartermaster Corps before May 1, 1946.

The new ceilings are for sales f.o.b. shipping point and include processing and packing to specifications of the Quartermaster Corps. No additional charge is permitted for such services as trucking, hauling or handling containers.

The prices listed below reflect the winter fresh fish ceiling prices processors will have to pay, which are higher than the prices they pay during the summer.

Processors' ceiling prices for sales to the Quartermaster Corps follow:

	Price Per Pound Cents
East Coast species:	
Codfish, Atlantic, fillets, skinless	29
Codfish, Atlantic, fillets, skin on	26
Blackback, fillets	31
Dab, sea and yellowtail, fillets	31
Haddock, fillets	28½
West Coast species:	
Lingcod, fillets	30½
Lingcod, steaks	19½
Flounder (all Pacific Coast species), fillets	30
Sole (" " " "), fillets	30

PAMPHLET ON FREEZING HOME-GROWN FOODS PUBLISHED BY USDA

Freezing is a practicable desirable way to preserve many foods. To give freezing instruction, the USDA has issued a 62-page pamphlet which describes the changes that take place during the freezing and storage of frozen food and the methods used to freeze fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, and seafood.

Department of Agriculture Circular No. 709, Freezing to Preserve Home-Grown Foods, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 15 cents.

This publication gives general instructions for packaging, freezing, and storing foods and for handling frozen foods withdrawn from the freezer. The subject of seafood is treated separately in a short section covering the subject generally.

Canned and Cured Fish Trade

LARGE PACK OF ALBACORE IN AUGUST HELPS 1945 TUNA PACK GAIN OVER 1944

The pack of tuna by California canners during August amounted to 568,172 standard cases, an increase of 35 percent over the July pack and 31 percent over that of August, 1944, according to information released by the California Division of Fish and Game. Albacore, yellowfin tuna, and tuna flakes accounted for 84 percent of the August production. The total tuna pack for the first eight months of the current year--2,354,590 cases--was 20 percent above that of the corresponding period in 1944.

The August mackerel pack totaled 6,396 standard cases. This was a decrease of 64 percent from that of August 1944. The 8-month total--67,468 cases--was below that of the previous year by 36 percent.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases*

Item	August 1945	July 1945	August 1944	Eight mos. ending with August--	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	1945 Cases	1944 Cases
Tuna:					
Albacore	236,284	86,807	87,131	324,539	173,466
Bonito	3,151	80	1,746	5,152	2,756
Bluefin	63,897	48,720	48,376	244,713	347,083
Striped	23,998	22,612	47,252	128,863	207,617
Yellowfin	136,427	143,935	101,219	1,028,474	641,248
Yellowtail	1,968	174	51	3,121	12,955
Flakes	102,447	102,844	140,925	603,530	556,595
Tonno style	-	14,180	6,069	16,198	13,370
Total	568,172	419,352	432,770	2,354,590	1,955,690
Mackerel	6,396	22	17,915	67,468	104,733

*Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

ALASKA SALMON PACK TO AUGUST 25 LAGS BEHIND 1944

The 1945 pack of Alaska salmon continued at the end of August to fall short of the 1944 production, according to Alaska Salmon Pack Report No. 9, issued by the Service's Seattle Market News office. As of August 25, the pack was 626,617 cases in arrears of the total for the corresponding portion of the 1944 season.

In Western Alaska, where canning was completed for the season, the pack was 322,483 cases below the 1944 figure. This decline was caused by the unusually low production of red salmon in Bristol Bay. In Central Alaska, the pack to August 25, increased 204,253 cases over the 1944 season. There was a rise in production of king, pink, and chum salmon in that area, with pink salmon showing a pack of 1,198,320 cases.

The season's pack to August 25, in Southeastern Alaska, shows a decrease of 508,387 cases compared with the 1944 season, due mainly to below normal canning of pink and chum salmon.

Alaska Salmon Pack to and including August 1945

District	Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total
Western	602,452	124	90,414	7,252	4,311	704,553
Central	433,861	1,198,320	325,246	51,796	30,780	2,040,003
Southeastern	125,945	773,588	228,233	80,570	1,779	1,210,115
Total 1945, August 25	1,162,258	1,972,032	643,893	139,618	36,870	3,954,671
All districts--						
1944, August 26	1,566,411	1,918,222	935,912	127,081	33,662	4,581,288
1943, August 28	1,958,632	2,215,232	815,340	112,860	46,543	5,148,607
5-year average, August 31	1,290,192	2,814,196	820,191	176,311	35,988	5,136,878
Total pack, 1944	1,581,416	2,092,632	994,487	187,499	37,025	4,893,059
" " , 1943	1,985,525	2,307,386	912,546	168,103	54,709	5,422,269
5-year average	1,322,577	2,958,557	886,637	270,946	40,998	5,479,715

SHRIMP PACK IN JULY AND AUGUST ONLY 31,752 CASES

Beginning the 1945-46 season with a production of only 35 percent that of the previous season, packing plants operating under the supervision of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration canned 31,752 standard cases of shrimp during July and August, the Service's Market News office in New Orleans reports. The two-month total was 68 percent below the average for the corresponding portion of the five immediately preceding seasons.

Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases*

M O N T H			S E A S O N		
1945 Aug. 19-Sept. 1	1945 July 1-Aug. 18	1944 Aug. 12-Sept. 2	1945-46 July 1-Sept. 1	1944-45 July 1-Sept. 2	5-yr.-average July 1-Aug. 31
25,584	6,168	89,373	31,752	90,799	99,024

*All figures on basis of new standard case--48 No. 1 cans with 7 oz. per can in the wet pack and 6½ oz. per can in the dry pack.

PILCHARD INDUSTRY BEGINS 1945-46 SEASON

Packing 291,693 standard cases of canned products, pilchard processors of California began in August their 1945-46 season. Production was somewhat larger than that of August 1944, according to records supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute and the California Division of Fish and Game. Governed by State regulation, fishing began on August 1.

California Sardine Landings, Canned Pack and Byproducts

		M O N T H		S E A S O N	
Item		1945 Aug. 1-25	1944 Aug. 1-26	1945-46 Aug. 1-Sept. 1	1944-45 Aug. 1-26
Landings	Tons	41,360	43,268	41,360	43,268
Canned	1 lb. ovals-48 per case	127,013	112,445	127,013	112,445
	1 lb. tails-48 per case	146,622	100,224	146,622	100,224
	1 lb. fillet-48 per case	-	2,288	-	2,288
	1 lb. round-96 per case	1,126	7,444	1,126	7,444
	Unclassified	17,495	15,766	17,495	15,766
TOTAL, Std. 1 lb.-48 per case		291,693	237,023	291,693	237,023
Meal	Tons	August 7,694	August 6,958	Aug. 1-Aug. 31 7,694	Aug. 1-31 6,958
Oil	Gallons	1,692,423	1,468,810	1,692,423	1,468,810

CANNED FISH TO BECOME MORE PLENTIFUL, OCF REPORTS

Civilians will soon find canned fish becoming more plentiful on their grocers' shelves as a result of two developments--current heavy production in several of the major fish canning industries, and a sharp reduction in military requirements, Milton C. James, Acting Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries, announced on September 15.

Both the tuna and sardine fisheries of the Pacific Coast are increasing their pack substantially over last year. Although the pack of Alaska salmon, Maine sardines, and Pacific mackerel is somewhat below the 1944 figures, the fact that the Government has reduced its purchases drastically since VJ-Day will mean increased quantities of all kinds of canned fish for civilians.

During the first seven months of this year the California canneries, which receive the bulk of the tuna catch, have packed 1,786,418 cases of tuna, compared with a pack of 1,522,418 cases during the same period last year. The 1945 pack is well above the average for this portion of the season during the past five years--1,368,000 cases.

The Pacific pilchard or sardine fishery had registered a good lead over last year by the end of August. The year's total at that time stood at 1,029,790 cases, as against 908,266 last year. The new pilchard season began August 1. During the first month of the season, the industry packed 403,823 cases, compared with only 251,476 cases in August 1944.

The pack of Alaska salmon, expected to fall below the average because of small runs of fish, totaled 4,241,897 cases by September 2, compared with 4,813,651 cases by the same time last year. Because of the recent reduction of Government purchases from 80 to 40 percent of the pack, however, civilians this winter should see more canned salmon than for several years, despite the small pack.

Maine sardines and Pacific mackerel, according to the most recent reports received by the Coordinator's Office, also are behind last year's production. At the end of July the Maine sardine pack stood at 1,244,123 cases, compared with 1,487,341 in 1944. Pacific mackerel for the first seven months of 1945 totaled 61,077 cases, as against 86,818 in 1944. The months of peak production in this fishery are from October through December.

During the spring of 1945, Government requisitioning salmon, pilchards, Atlantic sea herring, and Atlantic and Pacific mackerel amounted to 80 percent of the pack of each of these fish. Although tuna was not subject to actual set-aside order, some was purchased for military use.

Immediately after the announcement of the Japanese surrender, set-aside orders of pilchards, Atlantic sea herring (including Maine sardines) and Atlantic and Pacific mackerel were reduced from 80 to 65 percent. The order reducing the Government requisitioning of Alaska salmon to 40 percent took effect September 1.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF TINPLATE CLOSURES CHANGED

Supplementary Order L-103-b of the War Production Board, as amended September 7, 1945, changes regulations governing the use of new tinplate closures. Excerpts follow:

§ 3270.36 Supplementary Order L-103-b—(a) What this order does. This order specifies maximum tin coatings for new tinplate closures to commercially pack certain products. Used closures are not restricted. This order does not restrict the use of closures made of any material other than tinplate. The manufacture of home canning closures with a tinplate coating in excess of .50 lb. per base box is prohibited.

(b) Definitions. Wherever used in this order: (1) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]

(c) General restrictions on sale and delivery. (1) No person shall sell or deliver any tinplate closures which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted or used in violation of any provision of this order.

- (d) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (e) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (f) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (g) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (h) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (k) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]
- (r) [Deleted Sept. 7, 1945.]

General Exceptions

(6) "Packer" means any person who uses tinplate closures for commercially packing any product in any of the forty-eight States of the United States or the District of Columbia.

(1) Exports. The provisions of this order do not apply to the sale or delivery of unused tinplate closures for shipment outside of the forty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(m) Certain agencies and persons. The provisions of this order do not apply to the purchase, acceptance of delivery, or use of tinplate closures by any of the following agencies or persons or by any person for packing any product to be delivered to or for the account of any of the following agencies or persons: United States Army or Navy (exclusive of post exchanges or ship's service departments located within the 48 States and the District of Columbia); Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Veterans Administration, American Red Cross, Office of Scientific Research and Development or the Panama Canal, including the Panama Railroad Company and any agency procuring for delivery pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 11, 1941 entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend Lease Act).

CANNERS ENTITLED TO REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXCESS PACKAGE MATERIALS

Since the Government quota of canned salmon under WFO-44 has been materially reduced from that in effect April 1, 1945, canners are entitled to reimbursement for export packaging material not now required to fulfill the revised quota, the Department of Agriculture announced on September 14. In accordance with section 2 (d) of "Canned Fish - General Contract Conditions," Form FBT-401, canners may file claims for the added cost of such material.

On September 24, the USDA announced that canners of sea herring, Maine sardines, Atlantic mackerel, pilchards, and West Coast mackerel are entitled to similar reimbursement.

FISHERY ITEMS REMOVED FROM PRICE CONTROL

A group of 37 commodities--principally minor food items--will be removed from price control on September 12, 1945, Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced on September 7.

The action is in line with the directive received from the Office of Economic Stabilization on July 25, 1945.

The total annual retail value of all the items exempted by the action amounts to less than one-twentieth of one percent of total annual consumers' expenditures for food, the OPA said.

"The removal of these minor food items from price control will enable OPA to devote more time to the really big job ahead of us--that of maintaining firm control of prices of the major food items that play a big part in everyone's living costs," Mr. Bowles said.

Included among the items that will be removed from price control are:

Fish--Imported and domestic canned caviar, canned clam juice, canned conchs, frog legs, imported dried shark fins, imported canned snails, and smoked sturgeon, including smoked spoonbill.

Supplementary Order 132--Exemption and Suspension from Price Control of Certain Foods, Grains and Cereals, Feeds, Tobacco and Tobacco Products, Agricultural Chemicals, Insecticides and Beverages--became effective September 12, 1945.

NEW OPA ORDER RESTRICTS SALES OF FISH AND SEAFOOD

Canners of fish and seafood may not sell to primary distributors a greater percentage of their calendar year's sales than they sold to these distributors during the year ended April 28, 1942, the Office of Price Administration said on September 18.

This restriction is imposed by a new supplementary order that amends all of the canned fish and seafood ceiling price regulations.

Primary distributors who have received written authorization from OPA are permitted a six percent mark-up over net cost for certain sales of canned fish and seafood. For all other sales, they use the supplier's ceiling price, plus incoming freight.

The action is designed to keep goods flowing through their normal channels. Since primary distributors are allowed a mark-up that does not exist in other distributive channels, cannery might be induced to sell to primary distributors and avoid their customary distributive channels, which involve a selling expense. The measure will prevent this diversion, OPA said.

The action further provides that, in accordance with trade custom, brokers taking part in a sale in which the seller is the canner, shall be considered the agent of the seller and not the buyer.

Supplementary Order No. 134--Adding Provisions to Certain Maximum Price Regulations on Canned Fish and Seafood, to Restrict Sales by Cannery to Primary Distributors, and to State the Position of Brokers, and Amendment No. 11 to Supplementary Regulation 14C to the General Maximum Price Regulation, became effective September 24.

OPA AMENDS CANNER'S CEILING PRICES ON MAINE SARDINES

The ceiling price for sales by cannery of Maine sardines in scored top No. $\frac{3}{4}$ containers will be \$5.05 for a case of 48 cans, when individually wrapped or packed in cartons, the Office of Price Administration announced on September 27, in issuing Amdt. 7 to MPR-184--Sales by Cannery of Maine Sardines.

This ceiling, effective October 2, 1945, applies to the scored can containing 11 ounces of fish, either wrapped or in cartons with keys, and packed either in mustard or tomato sauce. A deduction of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a case is made for this pack of sardines when the canner is unable to furnish keys.

Previously, ceilings for this pack, either wrapped or in cartons, were not established because the $\frac{3}{4}$ size of Maine sardines was not individually wrapped or packed in cartons during the war, said OPA. Now that cannery have resumed production of this pack, they have requested OPA to establish a ceiling.

OPA FIXES PRICE ON SALES OF SUN-DRIED SHRIMP IN SMALL BAGS

In Amdt. 2 to MPR-419, the OPA, on September 26, fixed a price of \$1.40 per 24 bags for packers' sales of sun-dried shrimp packed in glassine or other transparent bags to a net weight of 1½ ounces per bag. This is the price for the shrimp delivered to the customer's place of business.

This price is at the level of prices which prevailed under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, the lack of a flat dollar-and-cents price in the regulation has created some confusion in the industry which has requested that a price be set for this item. It is made explicit that the packers' prices in section (a) apply only to packages containing five pounds or more. For packages containing less shrimp (other than the glassine bags priced in section (b)) an in line price will be established by the OPA on application of the individual seller.

Amdt. 2 to MPR-419--Sun-Dried Shrimp--became effective on October 1.

AMDT. 2 TO MPR-542 AFFECTS PRICES OF CERTAIN FISH OR SHELLFISH

To qualify as a primary distributor of a kind of canned fish or seafood under the regulation governing maximum prices of these products--MPR-542--a seller must have handled the items as a primary distributor during any one year between April 28, 1939, and April 28, 1942, the Office of Price Administration announced on September 18.

Primary distributors are permitted a six percent mark-up on canned fish and seafood.

Before the new amendment, effective September 24, 1945, a seller, to qualify as a primary distributor of an item, must have operated as a primary distributor (in the manner described in Section 2 of the regulation) for a year before April 28, 1942. Under the interpretation of the former provision, if no sales were made during the year ended April 28, 1942, or if the sales were not representative of the applicant's business, the last year in which the applicant conducted his business was to be considered.

Under the former provision, some sellers were able to qualify as primary distributors of items and charge the six percent mark-up, although they had long ago ceased to occupy a place in the distributive pattern for canned fish and seafood, OPA said. This situation was brought about because there was no time limit beyond which OPA would not be required to take account of a seller's operations.

The establishment of a specific three-year operational period is intended to prevent sellers who had not operated regularly as primary distributors before the war from being able to collect an extra profit margin now, OPA added.

Sellers who have been authorized to price upon the basis of their operations for any one-year period since April 28, 1939, are not affected by the amendment.

Authorizations to price upon the basis of sellers' operations before April 28, 1939, are revoked, and the sellers will file new applications with OPA if they wish to qualify as primary distributors for any kind of canned fish or seafood.

Provisions requiring the submission of information by applicants who wish to be classified as primary distributors have changed somewhat. The coverage of the regulation has also been extended to include those kinds of canned fish and seafood for which canners' ceilings are established under MPR-587--issued since this regulation (MPR-542) was put into effect.

Paragraphs of the regulation containing certain restrictions on the amount of canned fish and seafood that primary distributors could handle at the mark-up have been deleted. The issuance of a supplementary order to the canner regulations that limits amounts that canners may sell to primary distributors, makes the former quantity restrictions of MPR-542 unnecessary.

Amdt. 2 to MPR-542--Ceiling Prices for Certain Canned Fish and Seafood Items Sold by Primary Distributors and Other Distributors--became effective on September 24, 1945.

OPA SETS SPECIFIC CEILINGS FOR SMOKED BONELESS HERRING

Amdt. 5 to MPR-550--Cured and Smoked Fish--issued on September 4 by the Office of Price Administration, fixes uniform maximum prices for sales of smoked boneless herring by distributors other than wholesalers and retailers. These prices supersede the individual ceiling prices of these sellers under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The primary distributor's prices for sales of the 5- and 10-pound boxes of smoked herring are respectively 22 and 21½ cents per pound plus his actual transportation cost, which may not exceed the applicable rail carload freight rate from his supplier's shipping point to the distributor's receiving point.

This action will result in a slight increase in the level of prices for sales of smoked boneless herring by primary distributors. The increase in price to the consumer should be about one cent per pound.

Smoked boneless herring is the only species of cured or smoked fish covered by MPR-550 that is handled by primary distributors. The other species are consumed for the most part in areas close to the processing plants; distribution is made for the most part by specialty wholesalers who ordinarily buy directly from the processors.

The smoked herring is handled by full line wholesalers located at considerable distances from the production points. The bulk of the smokers' production normally passes through the hands of primary distributors, who buy in carload quantities from the processors, place the merchandise in cold storage and sell it in less than carload lots. The primary distributors are located, for the most part, in the Middle West. The processing plants are situated, for the most part, on the Northeastern coast of Maine.

Amdt. 2 to MPR-550 established uniform processors' prices of 20½ and 20 cents per pound, respectively, for the 5- and 10-pound container sizes. While these prices represent the general level of the smokers' ceiling prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation, some of the primary distributors with low ceilings are squeezed between the smokers' maximum prices and their own selling prices.

"Distributors" are defined as persons other than wholesalers and retailers, who buy all the smoked boneless herring that they sell (for their own account).

"Primary distributors" are defined as "distributors" who purchase smoked boneless herring in carload lots, warehouse it and resell it in less than carload quantities. Further, they must have bought and sold smoked boneless herring in this manner prior to April 28, 1942.

To be entitled to the primary distributor's price, the distributor must meet all these requirements with respect to each sale. If he fails to meet one or more of these requirements with respect to any particular sale, he must price that sale as an "other distributor."

Prices are listed for sales of the herring in 5- and 10-pound boxes. Prices for sales in other container sizes will be determined by the Office of Price Administration upon application of the individual seller. However, sales in small cellophane packages are specifically excluded from the provisions of Article XVI. Such sales must be priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

"Other distributors" are defined as "distributors" who are not "primary distributors."

The maximum price of an "other distributor" is his supplier's maximum price for smoked boneless herring plus incoming freight paid by such distributor. However, if his supplier is a wholesaler or retailer, his maximum price is the net cost of the wholesaler or retailer, plus transportation.

Provision is made for notification to wholesalers and retailers of the new maximum prices so that they may recalculate their prices.

Amdt. 5 to MPR-550 became effective on September 10.

TRADE POINT VALUES REDUCED BY OPA

Point values for canned fish were reduced two and three points a pound, depending on species, for the rationing period beginning September 30 and ending October 27, the Office of Price Administration said on September 27.

Canned fish allocations to civilians have been increased and points were reduced because some of these increased supplies will reach consumers in October.

The point values follow:

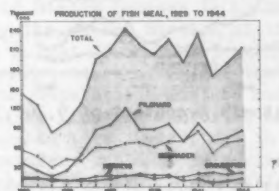
Commodity	Old Point Value (September)	New Point Value (October)	Change
Fish (Cooked and in any hermetically sealed container) :			
Bonito	9	6	Down 3
Mackerel	6	4	Down 2
Oysters	4	2	Down 2
Salmon	9	6	Down 3
Sardines	6	4	Down 2
Shrimp	9	6	Down 3
Tuna	9	6	Down 3
Yellowtail	9	6	Down 3
All products containing more than 20% of the fish above	4	2	Down 2

Byproducts Trade

AUGUST FISH OIL PRODUCTION REACHES 3,837,000 GALLONS

During 1944, 213,147 tons of fish meal were produced in the United States and Alaska, an increase of 12 percent over 1943. This consisted of 86,196 tons of pilchard meal; 72,092 tons of menhaden meal; 17,824 tons of groundfish meal; 14,212 tons of herring meal; and 22,823 tons of other meals.

The United States production of fish oils during August totaled 3,837,000 gallons, bringing the total for the first eight months of 1945 to 8,772,000 gallons, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 224. Although complete data were not available on meal and scrap, items which accounted for 94 percent of the total 1944 production showed an output of 28,907 tons during August and 93,953 tons during the eight months of 1945.



SHARK LIVER RECORDS TRACED BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Commenting on record sharks, Maurice Stansby, Chemist in Charge of the Service's Technological Laboratory in Seattle, quoted as follows from the December 1941 issue of the Pacific Fisherman:

"The largest basking shark liver ever landed in the Columbia River was brought to Astoria late in October by the 'Brejo'. The liver weighed 1,500 pounds and was delivered to the Columbia River Packers Association cold storage in Astoria by Ed Johnson, skipper of the boat. The shark, which had been too heavy to take aboard the trolling boat, was reported to have been more than 30 feet long. It was caught in a gill net used by the 'Brejo' to catch soupfin sharks.

"Some time earlier, the Astoria boat 'Argo' captured a basking shark in a similar manner and recovered about 800 pounds of the liver, which is of low vitamin content and brings only about 5 cents a pound to the fisherman. Both the 'Brejo's' and the 'Argo's' nets were badly damaged by the large sharks."

Mr. Stansby commented, "Unfortunately, these very large fish are usually not good producers of vitamin A.

"However, the following seems to us to be something by way of a record. It is taken from page 191, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 36, No. 2, February 1944:

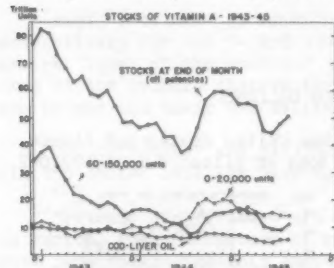
"From one 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -foot adult female great hammerhead we recovered 4,735 million U.S.P. units of vitamin A as oil of 126,000-unit potency; another individual of the same size and sex taken at the same place at about the same time produced only 133 million units as oil of 29,000-unit potency. The first fish may set some kind of record for value of a single shark, and such fish may be extremely unusual in nature."

These hammerhead sharks were taken off the coast of Florida by Shark Industries, Inc.

To quote Mr. Stansby further: "Now 126,000-unit oil should be worth at the present time, March 1945, 22.6 cents (ceiling price) minus 3 cents (processing cost) or about 19.6 cents a million units. Then, 4,735 multiplied by 0.196 equals \$928. In other words, this one liver was worth \$928! To get some idea of comparative values, a liver from the much publicized male soupfin shark will seldom exceed \$50, while fish, on the other hand, which are prized solely for their food value, such as the 60-pound king salmon, would be worth only \$13.20."

VITAMIN A STOCKS GAIN 7 PERCENT IN JULY

Stocks of vitamin A in fish-liver oils on July 31, were reported at 50,581,113 million units, an increase of 7 percent over stocks held on July 1; and 29 percent greater than those of July 31, 1944, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 215.



Production of vitamin A during July totaled 6,518,890 million units compared with 6,720,433 million units produced during July 1944. Total production during the first seven months of 1945 amounted to 34,941,210 million units as compared with 36,977,117 million units for the similar period of 1944.

Receipts of livers during July totaled 1,614,601 pounds, containing 8,090,549 million units of vitamin A. During the same month of 1944, 2,219,881 pounds of livers having a vitamin A content of 9,206,392 million units were received.

Foreign Fishery Trade

GROUNDFISH IMPORTS IN 8 MONTHS RISE TO 9,434,766 POUNDS ABOVE YEAR'S QUOTA

Imports of certain groundfish and rosefish fillets and steaks rose to 27,103,077 pounds for the first eight months of 1945, exceeding the year's reduced tariff quota by 9,434,766 pounds, according to statistics released by the Bureau of Customs. All poundage in excess of the quota is subject to the full tariff rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Commodity	Aug. 1-31, 1945	July 1-28, 1945	Aug. 1944	Jan.-Aug. 1945	Jan.-Aug. 1944
Fish, fresh or frozen fillets, steaks, etc., of cod, haddock, hake, cusk, pollock, and rosefish.	4,165,033	3,322,911	2,016,932	27,103,077	17,553,857

CUSTOMS COURT RULES BONITO NOT CLASSED AS TUNA

Citing that tariff acts are not written in terms of science but in those of commerce, the United States Customs Court, First Division, on June 13, 1945, decided against a plea to include frozen bonito arriving in New York under the tariff designation "tuna fish." The case in question, Gorton Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd. vs. United States (C.D. 928) was in protest against a decision of the collector of customs at the port of New York. Excerpts from the decision follow:

"... bonito, a member of the same genus of fish (the mackerel family) as tuna, but being a definite and distinct commercial commodity and recognized as such, separate and apart from all other commercial fish products, is not classifiable, for tariff purposes, under the provision for tuna fish in paragraph 1756, Tariff Act of 1930, as claimed by plaintiff. Bonito is properly dutiable at 1 cent per pound under the provision in paragraph 717 (a) Tariff Act of 1930, for frozen fish, not specially provided for, as assessed by the collector."

(Note:- The word "genus" was above erroneously used, as it was obviously intended to refer to the family, Scombridae, in which the bonito, mackerel, albacore or longfin tuna, bluefin, skipjack or striped tuna, yellowfin, and other fishes are classified.)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AWARE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION FOR MARKETS

The British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has given British fishermen assurance that their Government is watching foreign competition in fishing, The Fishing News, (London) reported on October 6.

The Minister stated that during the war about two-thirds of the 1,474 trawlers in the British fleet were bought or requisitioned by the Admiralty. No fewer than 383 were lost, and more than 100 of these were trawlers still left fishing. At one time, only about 350 older trawlers were still in the fishing service. More than 200 are now being reconditioned.

BRITISH MAKE POST-WAR WHALING PLANS

A dispatch to the Department of State sent from the United States Embassy in London on August 21, summarized a post-war policy report drawn up by the Whaler Section of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. The report, dated August 20, emphasizes that the world stock of whales has increased in the war years due to restricted whaling and that, in view of the urgent needs in Europe for fats and oils, immediate preparations must be made for the equipment of whaling expeditions. It states that about 20 floating factories are required to work the world whale resources, of which nine should "take their place in a British mercantile marine of 'adequate strength'." About 81 catchers would be sufficient to serve the nine factories. Land-stations in South Georgia, South Africa, Labrador, British Columbia, Newfoundland, and Australia also would be operated, using about 29 catchers.

Reduction of the world's fleet of floating factories from pre-war size would be made at the expense of Germany and Japan.

BRITISH TRAWLER TAKES RECORD CATCH

Claiming a new world fish landing record, the steam trawler Scottish arrived in England from the Bear Island fishing grounds with 581,840 pounds of fish, according to The Fishing News (London) for August 25. This catch, mainly cod, sold for \$67,000.

The Scottish, at the same time, set a new record for cod-liver oil landed. The 20-day trip yielded 20 tons of cod-liver oil.

MACHINE WASHES FISH BOXES IN ENGLAND

One of the latest introductions in the British fishing industry is a box washing machine, according to The Fishing News (London) of September 22. The machine was introduced at Grimsby.

FISHING INDUSTRIES SECOND IN IMPORTANCE IN SPAIN

The Spanish fishing industry was described in a report sent to the Department of State on July 31, by the American Consulate at Vigo, Spain. Excerpts from the report follow:

Fishing is generally considered to be the most important single industry in Spain next to agriculture, directly giving employment to nearly 300,000 people and indirectly to many more. It is a fundamental source of food, the catch approaching 500,000 metric tons (one billion one hundred million pounds) annually with a first sale value of more than one billion pesetas (\$91,300,000). Over one thousand canning factories are engaged solely in the preservation of fish for domestic and export consumption. In spite of the handicaps to development imposed by the civil and world wars, the industry has quintupled its income in 12 years.

The fishing fleet is owned and operated by private companies and individual ship owners. It is estimated that 34,400 craft, totaling 195,100 in tonnage, and using \$15,000,000 worth of fishing equipment, are employed. Some 1,747 new ships were constructed in 1944.

ARTICLE ON JAPAN'S FISHING INDUSTRY PUBLISHED

An account of the pre-war Japanese fishing industry, how it created main exports for the empire, was an instrument in national policy, was pushed with brash aggressiveness, and affected interests of every country touching the Pacific Ocean was published in Foreign Commerce Weekly for July 14, 1945.

This article, entitled "Japan's Pacific Fisheries: War-Shattered Activity," was prepared by the Far Eastern Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Among the important fishing countries of the world, Japan held first place in pre-war years. Its output of marine products in 1936 was estimated to exceed 4,000,000 metric tons, more than the combined production of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Norway. Japanese fisheries maintained a fleet of 366,000 fishing vessels, and employed about 1,500,000 persons.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS AGAIN AVAILABLE

For the first time since the entry of the United States into the war, the U. S. Dept. of Commerce is releasing import and export statistics on U. S. foreign trade. The Bureau of the Census has issued two lists of available publications:

U.S. Foreign Trade Statistical Publications--Reports Covering Calendar Years 1941-1944.

U.S. Foreign Trade Statistical Publications--Monthly Reports Starting with Statistics for January 1945.

Write to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., for these lists.

RETAIL MARK-UPS ON EIGHT SPECIES OF CANADIAN LAKE FISH SUSPENDED

Retail mark-ups on eight species of Canadian lake fish have been suspended because of the exemption of pre-retail sales of these fish from price control, the Office of Price Administration announced on September 6, in issuing Amdt. 5 to RMFR-507.

Retail mark-ups are suspended, effective September 6, 1945, for trout, pickerel, sauger (sand pike), sucker (fresh-water mullet), tullibee, whitefish, yellow pike, and yellow perch.

WARTIME IMPORT SHIPPING QUOTAS ABOLISHED

All wartime import shipping quotas have been eliminated because of the eased shipping situation, the War Production Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and War Shipping Administration jointly announced on September 11.

A simplified system of priority preference ratings, however, will be maintained. The agencies stated that this was being done to insure that commodities and materials important to reconversion and food programs, or still needed by the Armed Forces, will be given preferential treatment.

Imports of materials still subject to WFO-63 and WFB Conservation Order M-63 will have to be authorized in the usual manner.

Until very recently, shipping space for imports was still tight from certain areas such as East, South and West Africa and the east coast of South America. Now there is space for practically all cargoes and the quota limitations have been removed.

The revised 1945 U. S. Canadian Import Shipping Priorities List, as it relates to the fishery industry, follows:

Rating	Commodity	Rating	Commodity
A	Cod liver oil	C	Halibut
A	Cod oil	A	Halibut liver oil
A	Cod and related species, pickled or salted	A	Salmon
A	Dogfish liver oil	C	Sardines, canned
A	Fish liver oils	A	Shark liver oils
A	Fish scrap and meal, including white meal, guano and tankage	B	Shark skins
A	Fish livers	B	Tuna fish, fresh or frozen
B	Herring, pickled or salted	C	Tuna fish, canned and pickled
		A	Tuna fish liver oil
		A	Whale oil

CUSTOMS COURT RULES ON DUTIES FOR IMPORTED DOGFISH LIVER OIL

Ruling that the dogfish liver oil in question was entitled to free entry into the United States under paragraph 1669 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as a crude drug, subject only to an Internal Revenue tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, a U. S. Customs Court, on September 19, decided in the case of Geo. S. Bush & Co., Inc., and Robert E. Landweer v. United States. The oil in question was imported from Canada. Decision was based on the fact that the oil was the crudest form in which the drug element (vitamins) can be imported and that the process of extracting the oil from the livers in Canada did not advance the drug in value or condition beyond that contemplated by paragraph 1669.

Until this ruling is confirmed by the higher courts, Customs officials are continuing to assess duty at 10 percent ad valorem plus the Internal Revenue tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Importers who make payment of the duty under protest on similar shipments of dogfish liver oils will have the right to make claims for reimbursement of the duty.

Statistical Summaries

WFA PURCHASES \$8,000,000 IN FISHERY PRODUCTS IN AUGUST

Purchases of fishery products by the War Food Administration in August, totaling \$8,035,306, increased \$2,907,164 over the previous month, with salmon, sardines, and dry salted fish leading all purchases. Buying of vitamin A fish-liver oil declined considerably during the month, dropping \$776,730 below the July figure.

Purchases of Fishery Products by WFA

Purchases of Fishery Products by Area					
Commodity	Unit	August 1945		January-August 1945	
		Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars
FISH AND SHELLFISH					
Herring, canned	Cases	18,659	103,077	48,279	265,558
Mackerel, "	"	4,488	35,006	126,991	720,129
Pilchards, "	"	173,914	775,547	722,545	2,894,214
Salmon, "	"	223,563	2,083,294	795,975	8,412,674
Sardines, "	"	362,707	1,592,392	1,175,156	4,628,760
Squid, "	"	-	-	307,500	1,491,375
Tuna and tuna-like fish, "	"	-	-	53,828	569,932
Fish, flaked, "	"	-	-	20,267	205,986
" , ground, "	"	35,887	145,006	125,887	365,506
Total	"	819,218	5,553,540	3,380,428	19,554,134
Fish, brine-cured	Pounds	-	-	40,000	8,000
" , dry-salted	"	14,700,000	2,258,067	20,309,570	3,259,100
" , smoked	"	-	-	1,531,600	162,123
Total	"	14,700,000	2,258,067	21,881,170	3,429,223
BYPRODUCTS					
Feeding oil	"	-	-	41,000	15,990
Fish meal	"	-	-	2,880,000	115,125
Oyster shell	"	-	-	160,000	640
Oyster shell flour	"	-	-	320,000	1,120
Oyster shell grits	"	-	-	440,000	1,640
Total	"	-	-	3,841,000	134,515
VITAMINS					
Vitamin A fish-liver oil	M Units	784,908	223,699	14,680,261	3,954,176
Grand Total		-	8,035,306	-	27,072,048

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Wholesale prices of all commodities and foods decreased slightly from mid-July to mid-August, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. There was a small increase in retail prices of fresh and canned and fresh and frozen fish over the previous month, while retail prices of canned pink and red salmon dropped slightly.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Percentage change from--		
Wholesale: (1926 = 100)		Aug. 18, 1945	July 21, 1945	Aug. 19, 1944
All commodities	Index No.	105.5	-0.1	+1.8
Foods	do	106.3	-0.2	+1.7
		August 1945	July 1945	August 1944
Fish:				
Canned salmon, Seattle:				
Pink, No. 1, Tall	\$ per dozen cans	1.970	0	0
Red, No. 1, Tall	do	3.694	0	0
Cod, cured, large shore, Gloucester, Mass.				
	\$ per 100 pounds	13.50	0	0
Herring, pickled, N. Y.	\$ per pound	12.0	0	0
Salmon, Alaska, smoked, N. Y.	do	35.0	0	0
Retail: (1935-39 = 100)		Aug. 14, 1945	July 17, 1945	Aug. 15, 1944
All foods	Index No.	140.9	-0.6	+2.3
Fish:				
Fresh and canned	do	217.8	+0.2	+10.0
Fresh and frozen	\$ per pound	33.1	+0.3	+11.7
Canned salmon:				
Pink	\$ per pound can	23.4	-0.8	-0.8
Red	do	39.7	-1.2	-1.7

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FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS

(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	July	21,858	15,613	22,443
Gloucester, Mass.	do	26,704	27,011	33,577
Portland, Maine	do	3,686	2,635	3,326
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod	do	9,874	7,090	12,597
Haddock	do	5,750	7,284	5,479
Pollock	do	1,265	695	3,056
Rosefish	do	16,121	15,778	20,416
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO^{1/}				
Salt-water fish	Aug.	2,738	2,069	2,755
Fresh-water fish	do	3,217	2,788	3,220
Shellfish, etc.	do	584	609	207
By truck	do	968	1,052	762
By express	do	3,494	3,144	3,469
By freight	do	2,077	1,270	1,860
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS^{2/}				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish	do	7,291	11,169	5,712
Fresh-water fish	do	1,452	1,265	724
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,986	953	1,186
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish	do	11,461	17,258	8,224
Fresh-water fish	do	53	56	24
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,229	896	1,231
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish	do	3,651	2,790	2,308
Fresh-water fish	do	1,567	4,024	849
Shellfish, etc.	do	347	322	444
United States:				
Cod fillets	Sept.	4,389	6,967	2,923
Haddock fillets	do	2,358	4,892	1,614
Halibut	do	17,780	17,636	16,720
Mackerel (except Spanish)	do	5,880	11,882	4,589
Croakers	do	718	2,734	279
Rosefish fillets	do	4,957	3,898	3,691
Salmon	do	10,107	8,769	4,884
Whiting	do	10,576	9,410	7,671
Shrimp	do	4,010	2,063	2,056
New England, all species	do	25,742	31,904	19,644
Middle Atlantic, all species	do	18,206	26,684	12,894
South Atlantic, all species	do	3,537	5,630	2,467
North Central East, all species ...	do	11,717	14,582	7,689
North Central West, all species ...	do	2,758	4,306	1,530
South Central, all species	do	3,368	4,377	1,628
Pacific, all species	do	43,671	36,215	33,842

^{1/} Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

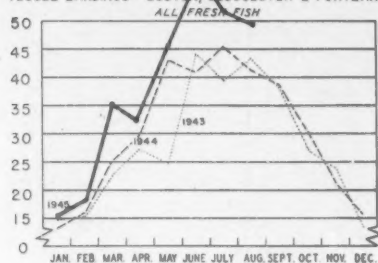
^{2/} Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data on United States holdings by various species and by geographical areas are as of the first of the month.

Note:--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

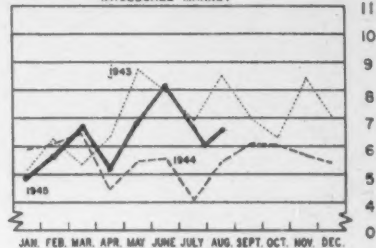
TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS OR CENTS PER POUND

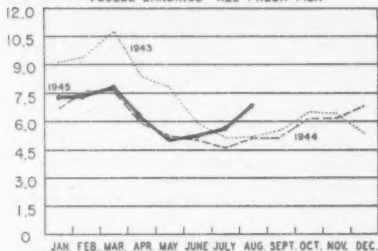
VESSEL LANDINGS - BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



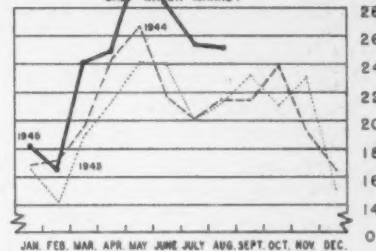
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - CHICAGO
WHOLESALE MARKET



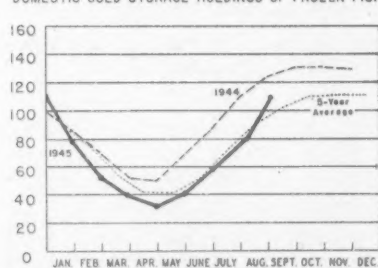
AVERAGE PRICE - BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND
VESSEL LANDINGS - ALL FRESH FISH



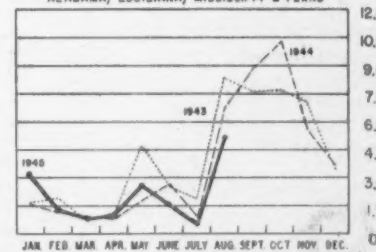
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - NEW YORK CITY
SALE - WHOLESALE MARKET



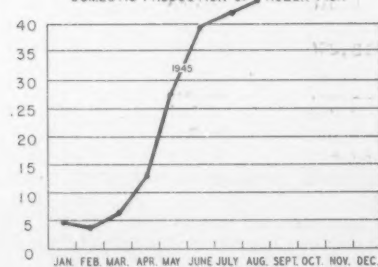
DOMESTIC COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



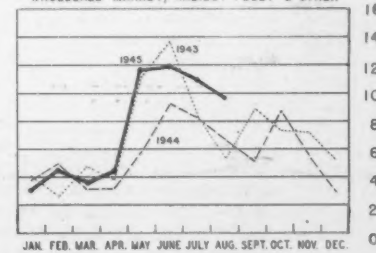
LANDINGS OF SHRIMP FOR ALL USES - HEADS OFF
ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI & TEXAS

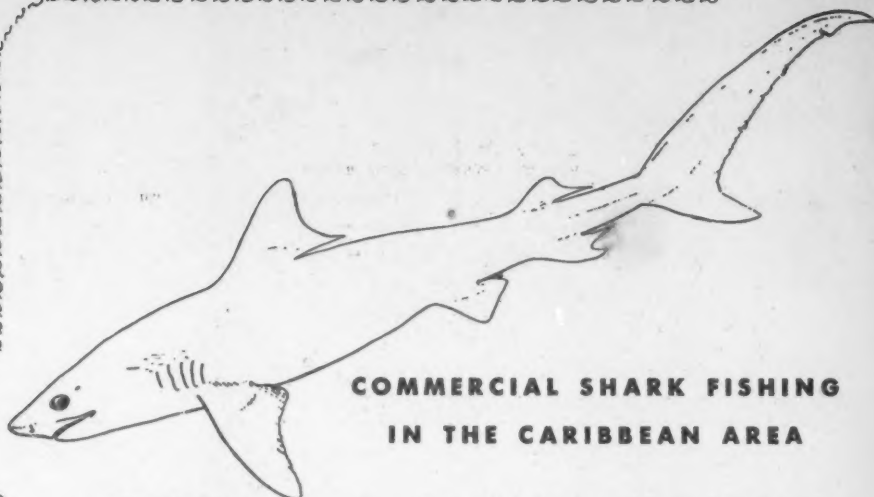


DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH



RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH - SEATTLE
WHOLESALE MARKET, HALIBUT FLEET & OTHER





COMMERCIAL SHARK FISHING IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

SHARK FISHING is becoming increasingly more important throughout the Western Hemisphere because of the valuable yield of vitamin oils, high quality leather, and food products obtained from sharks. The war program of the United Nations has greatly accentuated the critical need for shark products. **GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL SHARK FISHING IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA** was prepared and published by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in March 1945. Its purpose is to make available throughout the Caribbean Area up-to-date information and suggestions on the catching and identification of sharks, and to outline practical methods for the preservation, processing, and marketing of shark products. The Fish and Wildlife Service believes that the booklet will be useful to present and potential shark fishermen everywhere. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission generously has granted its permission for republication and distribution of the booklet by the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is here presented to the public as **FISHERY LEAFLET 135**.

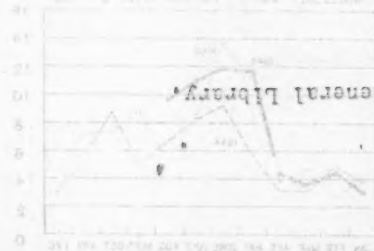
In presenting the booklet to the public, the Fish and Wildlife Service emphasizes that the information on trade channels and prices presented therein are subject to constant change and their continued accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

FISHERY LEAFLET 135 is available, free of charge, from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

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ESTIMATED MONTHLY YIELD OF SHARKS IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA



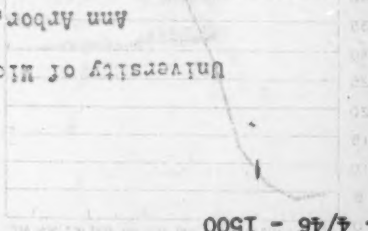
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